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Leaders of 20 years.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 133 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th July —	Khyber —	8,945
12th ,, —	Culna* —	6,152
19th ,, —	China —	7,932

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabines have been dismentled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON.			SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :						
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return ..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return ..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
9th July -	Nagoya ..	6854

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
10th July —	Dwarka —	Karachi 1 p.m.
7th ,, —	Chakla —	Karachi & Gulf Ports
10th ,, —	Gregory Apcar —	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kitunesan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	10th July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	12th July	23rd July
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	3,75	23rd July	2nd Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kirin Maru J. Fukaura 1763 20th June 4th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	S. Imai —	20th June	9th July	Japan.
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi —	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	22nd July	25th ,,	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa —	23rd July	2nd August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs. 7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
...Paid-up Capital .... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
334, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

[illegible] INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

[illegible] .. .. Rs. 1,[illegible]
[illegible] exceeds .. Rs. [illegible]
[illegible] exceeds . Rs. [illegible]

[illegible] of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual [illegible] may be obtained on application.

[illegible]LUM, BHA[illegible] & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

[illegible] 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1265.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 DOZENS ARAB SHAWLS, ABOUT 290 GROSS EYELETS AND ABOUT 624 CANVASS BAGS.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort:—

[illegible] Arab Shawls.
[illegible] Eyelets.
[illegible] Machines.
[illegible] Canvass Bags.

[illegible] goods will be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th July, at 3-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaisar-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Waldipur, Esq.

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, [illegible] yards, 44 inches, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OLD HAY PRESS, ABOUT 10 TONS BARK, 43 BAGS WHEAT SWEEPINGS, OIL BARRELS AND BROKEN CASES, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "H" Shed of Grain Depot, below the new Bridge at Tank Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

One old Hay Press, about 10 tons Bark, 43 bags (3,131 lbs.) Wheat Sweepings, Oil Barrels and Broken Cases, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhogilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Ramdas Devji:—

2 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English white Dhotees, quality of No. 2222, 50 inches, 8/10 yards.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods consisting of:—

60 dozen Shuttles Wilsons.
160 dozen Shuttles other kind.
33.8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1½ft
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft
1 roll Hair Belting 5,515 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4,410 ft.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x ¾ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P shape Buffers about 514½ lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2'520 lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 1121 lbs. loose
9 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5.000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES ENGLISH MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harnandray Baijnath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

60 bales English Mulls No. 1 to 4 K, No. 1 to 4 C, or other.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

[illegible]

[illegible] BUILDING, [illegible] ROAD, BOMBAY

[illegible]

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA, [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST GRADES AND SHADES

[illegible] DURABLE.

WILL STAND [illegible] ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST [illegible] PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend [illegible] Prompt all over India
V. P. P. [illegible]

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds [illegible] paying proper margin.
We also offer you [illegible] other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES DEALERS.

SALE OF ENGLISH MADE MILL STORES OF WELL KNOWN BRANDS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at their sale room at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of the Bank Concerned.
1 case "Headmost" Brand Best Polished Reeds.
6 cases "Headmost" Brand Best Egyptian cotton Healds.
3 cases Weft Fork Holders.
2 cases Grooved Emery Fillet.
4 cases "Headmost" Brand Best Polished Reeds.

Full particulars can be obtained of and the samples can be seen at the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1919.

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R. writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE

AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,
"Sylverton" Mussoorie,
writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 4 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
SAHARANPUR, U. P.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 812

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality. Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefits.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind, acute and chronic. Never failed, a single case taken. Apply Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3076

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED SHARP—A GRADUATE. Free Board and Lodge Good pay. Apply PRINCIPALS, Z. B. School, Devlali. 3070

WANTED.—A SMART and experienced TYPIST. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 769 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3078

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Some JUNIOR CLERK, Typist preferred, good handwriting essential. Apply Box No. 770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3086

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, for 2 years from 1st September, 1919, on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. Apply to HONORARY COLLEGE SECRETARY, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 3073

WANTED—A MAN experienced in Share Broker's business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating experience to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

WANTED.—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Salary Rs. 35 or more according to experience and ability. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating previous experience to THE POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road Bombay. 3044

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

REQUIRED for Bombay immediately by Company with very large number of Shareholders thoroughly competent and experienced European COMPANY REGISTRAR capable of taking complete charge Share Department including allotments and calls. Applications stating salary desired, age, experience, and when services available to Box No. 763 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3055

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—PLOT of LAND in extent about 2,000 yards in Bandra or Santa Cruz. Apply with particulars to Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3023

WANTED TO PURCHASE PERPETUAL FAZANDARI RIGHTS of PROPERTIES, having good tenure in Bombay up to Rs. One lakh. Apply with full particulars to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort. 3090

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two Elegant English deep canoe VICTORIAS, just unpacked at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Girgaum, Gaiwari, near Kandavari. 3046

FOR SALE—18 double Roller Gins of Platt Bros. of 1906, complete in sound condition. Write to KAIKHRASARO B. DADACHANJI, Hathras City. 3065

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

SAGARS AND DAWSE'S TRACING CLOTHS, Fresh supplies received by last mail. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

WE GIVE THE SAME ATTENTION to all mofussil orders as we give to our customers whom we attend personally. PROMPT SATISFACTORY SERVICE—that is our motto. Stationery of all descriptions always in stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from Monday, the 14th July 1919, to Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Bombay, 5th July, 1919.

N. B.—Warrants for the AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, will be posted to those shareholders whose names stand in the Bank's Books on 14th July 1919, to their registered address on and after the 24th July, 1919. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. 3061

NOTICE.

FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS DEALING WITH ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SHIPPERS and MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay are hereby informed that owing to the great demand for getting Ceylon products in Europe and other Colonies and the difficulty in obtaining freights from Colombo: we offer and undertake to supply in large quantities the following Ceylon products from Colombo for transhipment and exportation abroad:—

Tea, Copra, Cocoanut Oil, Rubber, Cardamons, Cinnamon, Desiccoted Cocoanut, Plumbago, Cocoanut Fibre, Bristle Fibre, Palm Fibre, or (Kithul Fibre), Cocoa, Citronella Oil, and etc.

Immediate shipments or forward contracts can also be arranged for C.I.F. Bombay or for further particulars, please communicate with,

VILCASSIM BROS.,
Exporters, Importers and
Commission Agents,
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
Khata Bazaar,
or Head Office, 3, Queen Street,
COLOMBO.

Telephones:
1923, Taj Mahal Hotel,
2471, Khata Bazaar.
Telegrams:
Vilcassim, Bombay, Colombo.

3012

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES: 1919.

THE above Lectures will be delivered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on the following days commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:

SUBJECT:—HISTORY OF VEDIC LITERATURE.

9th July I.—Introduction, Importance and extent of ancient Indian Literature, chronology.

17th July II.—The Samhitas: Definition of Veda: Veda and the Sacrifice: the Rigveda.

24th July III.—The Samhitas, the Atharva, Sama, Yajurveda, Samhitas.

31st July IV.—The Brahmanas.

7th August V.—Aranyakas and Upanishads.

14th August VI.—The Vedangas.

21st August VII.—Age of the Sruti, of the Rigvedasamhita in particular.

The treatment of the subject will be such as to make the lectures helpful to Sanskrit M.A. students as well.

LECTURER.—The Rev. Father R. ZIMMERMANN.

The lectures are open to the public

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st July, 1919. 2993

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ending 30th June last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 4 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Friday, the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1919.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1919. 3004

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS,
LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3048

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS,
LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3049

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS,
LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3050

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS,
LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3051

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS,
LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3052

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of quarrying Sewri Cemetery Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July, 1919.

The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

3064

LOSS OF KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4 per cent. KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURE with Interest Coupons as detailed below, originally standing in the name of Messrs. Yusafali Alibhoy and Ghulamali G. Chagla, two of the executors of the Will of the late Mr. Ghulam Hoosein Chagla, and now standing in the name of Accountant-General, Bombay, by whom it was endorsed in favour of Bank of Bombay, has been recently lost. Payment of the said Debenture and Interest thereon have been stopped and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the Proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the seventh day of July, 1919. The interest accruing due on the said debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office at Karachi. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and null and void.

C. W. C CARSON,
Accountant-General, Bombay.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1919.

Countersigned
T. S. DOWNIE,
Ag. Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust,
11th June, 1919.

PARTICULARS OF BOND MENTIONED ABOVE.

No. of Bond	Particulars of Loan.	Value.	Unpaid coupons attached
58	45 Lakh Loan of 1906.	Rs. 5,000	Nos. 25 to 60

3042

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALJI DAYAL, of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, sole executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Dayal Gocaldas, has contracted to sell to our client absolutely the properties, firstly and secondly hereunder described and his half share in the property thirdly hereunder described, together with the right of way over a 6 feet passage lying between the property secondly hereunder described and the common general passage shown on a plan thereof in the possession of our client and also with the rights and easements belonging to the said three properties specified in an Indenture of Conveyance, dated 25th April, 1902, and made between Damodar Rowji and others of the one part and Dayal Gocaldas of the other part, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, property or demand in, to or upon the said properties and premises or any of them or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, bequest, gift sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make their claims, if any, known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5 Bell Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period our client, the purchaser, will proceed to complete the sale and all such claims, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of the purchaser from Tricamdas Damodar, on or towards the West by the property of the purchaser Gocaldas Damodar, onor towards the North by the public road leading from Bhandup Station to another public road and on or towards the South by the common passage referred to in the written agreement between the parties.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land containing by admeasurement 1,376 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Damodar Rowji, on or towards the West by the property of the purchaser Gocaldas Damodar, on or towards the North partly by the property of Tricamdas Damodar and partly by the six-foot passage referred to in the written agreement and, on or towards the South by the piece of land hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground admeasuring about 336 square yards and bounded on the East by the properties of Luxmidas Morarji and Naranji Dayal, on or towards the West by the property of the purchaser, on or towards the North by the piece of land hereinabove secondly described and on or towards the South also by the properties of Luxmidas Morarji and Naranji Dayal, all which three pieces of land are respectively marked B2, K2 and K3, on the plan given by the vendor to the purchaser and which are situate in the village of Bhandup, near the G. I. P. Railway Station of that name in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, and which are unsurveyed and do not bear any survey numbers.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3062

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHAV GANESH TAMBE and Mr. MAHADEO SITARAM RANDIVE have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest on or to the said property or any part thereof; whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partion, maintenance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, which shall be then considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land situate on the East side of Government Gate Road, Parel, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the trustees of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, deceased, on or towards the West by the Government Gate Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manordas Tribhowandas and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Homi Nusserwanji Wadia and which said premises form part of the premises assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2494 and by the Municipality under F Ward No. 1052 (1) and Street No. 12, Parel Road.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3083

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEOJI JETHA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, an Insurance Broker .... Deceased.
JETHABHAI DEOJI, of Ghatkoper, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, son of the deceased abovenamed .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interests in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,

The 24th day of June, 1919.

Messrs. DIKSHIT, MANEKLAL and KAIKHOSROO,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3067

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Mr. ESMAIL CASSAMKHAN has agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge on otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring one hundred and forty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate on the East side of Reay Road in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and at the junction of that Road on its North side and the Road in extension of Nawab Tank Overbridge which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3597 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by property of the late Parmanandas Jamnadas, on the South by the Road in extension of Nawab Tank Overbridge, on the East by Lawrence de Lima Street and on the West by Reay Road.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PURSUANCE to an ORDER of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Estate of ARTHUR IRWIN DAWES and in an action Christopher John Cole against Edwin Dawes 1919 D. No. 117 the CREDITORS of ARTHUR IRWIN DAWES late of 23 De Parys Avenue Bedford in the County of Bedford Temporary Captain 9th Battalion Somerset Light Infantry attached 10th Gurkha Rifles who died on the 22nd day of June 1917 are on or before the 31st day of October 1919 to send by post prepaid to Mr. Charles John William Hayward of 95, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4, a member of the firm of Rising and Ravenscroft of the same place the Solicitors of the Defendant Edwin Dawes the administrator of the deceased their christian and surnames addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Sargant at his Chambers the Royal Courts of Justice London on Wednesday the 5th day of November 1919 at 12 o'clock noon being the time appointed for adjusting on the claims.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1919.

RISING and RAVENSCROFT, 95, Cannon Street, London E.C. 4 Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

3079

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of APPAJI KHANDERAO KULKARNI, late of Bombay, Poona Dakshani Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor .... Deceased.
SADASHIV APPAJI KULKARNI and ANANT APPAJI KULKARNI, both of Bombay, Poona Dakshani Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, Contractors, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness NORMAN GRANSTON MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the First day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 1st day of July, 1919.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

3031

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAGANLAL BHAWANISHANKER GAJJAR, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a broker and dealer in dyes and colours for the use and benefit of Harischand Maganlal, the minor son of the said deceased and limited to the period of his minority ....Deceased.
PRABHALAXMI, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Ekadashi Building Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay ......Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of July, in the yearof Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar

The 2nd day of July, 1919.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitione's Attorneys.

3093

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHODAS JINABHAI and the said Mr. RANCHHORDAS JINABHAI, Dr. SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA and Dr. CHANDULAL VITHALDAS the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and testament of Narottam Jagjiwandas have contracted to convey and transfer to our client the undermentioned respective Salt pans called Angoorley and Khush Agars, situate in Trombay in Salsette in the Thana District. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said two salt pans by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE SALT PAN CALLED ANGOORLEY AGAR.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing about 520 Salt Pans known by the name of "Angoorley Agar" with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Trombay in the Sub-District of Salsette and in the District of Thana, which said piece contains by admeasurement 34 acres and one guntha, be the same little more or less and is bounded on the East by the Sea, on the West by the Agar now Khar, on the North by the Sea and on the South by the Agar "Khoee Agar", i.e., property hereunder described and which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5084.

PARTICULARS OF THE SALT PAN CALLED KHUSH AGAR.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 377 Salt Pans known by the name of "Khush Agar" with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Trombay in the Sub-District of Salsette and in the District of Thana and which said piece contains by admeasurement 44 acres and 31 Gunthas, be the same little more or less and is bounded on the East by the Sea, on the West by a portion of the "Khush Agar," on the North partly by the Nowkhar and partly by a portion of the "Angoorley Agar" and on the South by the Sea.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3071

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALWANT GOPINATH RAJAPURKAR and his wife SAVITRIBAI have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with the messuages tenements thereon situate at Khotachiwady, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khotachiwady, otherwise called Girgaon Oart, behind Nigdowri Lane without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 302 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1063 and 1064, and Street Nos. 30 and 31 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 204, New Nos. 1578 and A/1596, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey Nos. 7786 and 3/7787 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage of the said Oart, on or towards the West by the property of D. Ferreira, on or towards the North by the property of Laxman Govind and on or towards the South by the property of Rukhmini alias Chandan, wife of Dalsookhbhai Fulchand.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1919.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3069

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST FEW NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN
SYDNEY JAMES
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA
PIERROT PIE
A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING.

To-day Tues. 8th & to-morrow Wed. 9th
PIE No. 4
Another entire change of Menu
Served up HOT & TASTY.
SEE Sydney James' Cricket match
SEE Sydney James' Dramatic Rehearsal
and an original travesty on the Grand Opera FAUST.

SPECIAL NOTE
EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.
Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE DAILY AT 6, 8 AND 10 p. m.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

— IN —

"THE EASIEST WAY"

The story of a young actress who, to get an engagement, accepts the influence of a wealthy man, and pays the traditional price. Later she falls in love with another man, and the story of how both her patron and her lover spurned her was one of the great classics of the American drama, as it is now of the screen.

"WHAT WILL YOU PAY"?

"All these things are mine——you may have them——but they have a price."

The girl listened to the pleadings—the temptations of the man. She had seen her friends in the midst of these luxuries; knew how they achieved them, but shrank from them herself. And now the craving for release from her struggle for existence gripped her; she fought against it, as would any woman who held herself beyond a price; she felt her starved spirit failing; and then—"Yes"!

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Still another Indian Production adapted from the great Indian Epic the

MAHA BHARATA

KICHAK VADHA

An episode from the

VIRAT PARVA

Rates slightly advanced

AN EXTRA SHOW EVERY DAY AT 5-15 during this week.

NEXT SATURDAY,

The Greatest film show on EARTH

EDDIE POLO

in the newest Universal Serial

LURE OF THE CIRCUS

18 epesodes—36 part

SIX PARTS EVERY WEEK

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

A Complete Serial Drama in 8 Parts

An entirely new idea in long film.

PATHE PRESENTS

"Love's Mask"

A complete drama in 2 episod of 4 parts each.

Starring the leading artistes from the French Stage.

THIS WEEK FIRST EPISODE

"A PICTURE BEAUTIFUL"

PATHE GAZETTE

Aix-le Bains and its Surroundings Pathe-color

NIPPED IN THE BUD

TOTO.

LOOK OUT FOR

"TO-DAY"

featuring

FLORENCE REED.

The Finest film of the year in 8 reels.

TIME:

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p.m.

Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT!

THREE MORE EPISODES

of the

GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL

PEARL of the ARMY

featuring

The fascinating film favourite

PEARL WHITE

Episodes 7-8-9

Together with a full Programme.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

"Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya"

Girgaon, Sandhurst Road.

"Season of 53 Concerts"

9th July to 2nd November.

Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Every Sunday at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

in which PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR will take prominent part.

Opening Concert on Wednesday, 9th Inst under the patronage of His Holiness

SHRI MANIK PRABHU.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMING SHORTLY

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

will present

EDGAR WARWICK

IN THE

New Revusical-Comedy Co.

in

VANITY FAIR

IN VARIOUS EDITIONS

Including the following Special items

A MORTAL COMBAT BETWEEN OPERA & RAGTIME

Result a Draw—

FARCICAL COMEDY SKETCH

THE MUMMY.

Leslie Holmes as "THE MUMMY"

TABLEAU

JOAN OF ARC

THE ITALIAN CABARET.

THE EXCELSIOR

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

To-day Tuesday at 6-30 p. m.

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9th, 10th and 11th July at 6-30.

"The Romance of Tarzan"

GAIETY CINEMA

THE

GIRL WHO TOOK A WRONG TURNING

A DRAMA IN FIVE REELS

Depicting the gaieties of city life and laying bare the cancers that eat into the vitals of Society, and the pitfalls that beset the unwary and the innocent.

ALSO A SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMIC.

Saturday 1 Show at 6-45 p.m.

Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Monday & Wednesday 1 Show at 6-45 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July 3rd.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		14,000
Mid. Americans Spot		19.64
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	32.60
	Jan.	32.15
	Mar.	32.02
New Orleans 11 a.m.	Oct.	32.66
	Jan.	31.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price
July	19.37
Aug.	19.22
Sept.	19.16
Oct.	19.08
Nov.	19.00
Dec.	18.98
Jan.	18.88
Feb.	not quoted.
Mar.	not quoted.
April	not quoted.
May	not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool. July 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
July	19.70
Aug	19.64
Sept.	19.57
Oct.	19.48
Nov	Not quoted.
Dec	19.34
Jan	19.25
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	Not quoted.
April	Not quoted.
May	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	19.45
Aug.	19.38
Sept.	19.30
Oct.	19.20
Nov.	19.12
Dec.	19.04
Jan.	18.97
Feb.	18.88
Mar.	18.79
April	18.71
May	18.63

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
June	28 00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.70
" " Fully Good	14.20
" " Fine	14.45
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.80
" " " Fully Good	17.30
" " " Fine	17.55
" Broach Good	17.80
" " Fully Good	18.05
" " Fine	18.30

Liverpool, July 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.20
" " Fully Good	14.70
" " Fine	14.95
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.39
" " " Fully Good	16.80
" " " Fine	17.05
" Broach Good	17.30
" " Fully Good	17.55
" " Fine	17.8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 4th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	54,000
" Imports	21,000
" Stock	585,000
Actual Weekly Sales	17,000

Tone of Manchester Cloth Market Bu[illegible] disorganised.

Tone of Yarn Market.—Idel.

Water Twist	3½
Printers Cloth	Not quoted

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 3rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	37,600,000	Dec.	200,000
Public Deposits	24,600,000	Inc.	4,600,000
Other do.	166,000,000	Inc.	29,200,000
Govt. Securities	98,700,000	Inc.	31,000,000
Other do.	83,500,000	Inc.	2,700,000
Notes and Gold	27,100,000	Dec.	900,000

The BANK RESERVE is 12% of the Liabilities.

4 STEAMERS FOR Sale

Built 1918

Dead weight 5000

Also a Steam Launch.

Full particulars from

Box No. 757.

C.B. 103.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	23,000
Futures at New York Oct.	33.16
" " Jan.	32.58
" " March	32.50
Spot Cotton at New York	34.35
" " Orleans	33.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	32.64
" " Jan.	32.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22¼
Demand Bills	4.56.10
Silver Commercial Bars	108

MONEY MARKETS.

London July 2nd

Rentes 5%	82 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	Mutilated.
" 2 months hence	

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady with a fair demand.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8

London, July 3rd.

Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½%	57
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	65½
Government Securities 3%	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	30 23

WAR LOANS.

London, July 3rd.

3½% 1925—1928	£ 87¾
4½% 1925—1945	£ 98¼
5% New	£93 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 3rd

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold June-July Sellers	900
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 415 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	970
Rapeseed Toria, Cawnpore 415 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	Nominal.
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid	1040
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Buyers	1050
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug. Paid	960
Cottonseed: Bombay (pound delivered per ton) July-Sept. Nearest Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	960

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£90
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81½
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Spelter	37½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos: 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal.
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	42

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Buyers	1/8½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 2nd.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	115
" " Mutton "	105
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 7.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 588½ for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated between Rs. 590 and Rs. 592 for some time, the tone being quiet but steady. Later on the price improved to Rs. 594½, and at about 4 p.m. was Rs. 596. After touching Rs. 597 the rate declined to Rs. 595½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 595. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 594, advanced to Rs. 595, and after fluctuations closed as under

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers, and mills. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	592
Fully Good Beng	July	448
Fine Oomras	July	521
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	537

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 7TH JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Gully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	595
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	448
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	522
Good M.G. Southerns	July-August	545

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	461	448	433	Ready:
M.G. Sind Punjab	468	456	443	428	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	548	538	515	..	"
Central Provinces	581	547	532	..	"
M.G. Broach	605	598	591	581	538
M.G. Soethern	..	..	563	558	"
SawginnedDharwar	..	598	591	581	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th July 1919.

Cotton	4,876	Bales:
Wheat	4,311	Cwts.
Linseed	9,730	"
Rape etc	1,771	"
Gingellyseed	29	"
Poppyseed	276	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	220,986	"
Myrabollams	238	"
Cottonseed	17,392	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	714	"
Jowar	4,000	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, July 7th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	76	0	0	—		
" " Cawnpore 7-30	77	0	0	—		
" Karachi Bengal	78	0	0	—		
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17	8	0	—		
" " Cawnpore	17	12	0	—		
" Yellow Cawnpore	18	0	0	—		
Linseed Brown Bold	26	0	0	27	0	0
" " Thin	25	8	0	26	8	0
Teelseed White 85-15	114	0	0	—		
" Gajar 75-25	112	0	0	—		
" Gajar 50-50	108	0	0	—		
" Black	96	0	0	—		
Poppyseed White	22	0	0	22	0	0
Groundnuts	115	0	0	—		
Mowraseed	9	8	0	—		
Barley	46	0	0	—		
Castorseed	84	0	[illegible]	—		

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 7th.

	Rate Rs.	as.	p.
Davids No. 16	1	1	0
Shapurji No. 10½	1	0	4
Currimbhai No. 12½	1	1	10
Light House No. 6½	0	13	12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 7th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong	205
Shanghai	308½
Japan	125
Singapore	136½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 7.

BULLION.

Bar Gold. Rs. 31-2-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London. 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London. 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France. 241
Credit 3 Msd/a. 260/8.
T. T. on Japan. Rs. 125½.
60 D/St. Japan. Rs. 121.
D. D. on Hongkong. Rs. 205
D. D. on Shanghai. Rs. 308/½.
D. D. on Singapore. Rs. 136/8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan. 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22. 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan. 96.
3½ per cent. Paper. 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated. 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated. 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated. 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated. 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated. 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary. 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2,415, Swan 745, Simplex 640, Madhowji 2,550, Shapurji 138/12, Kohinoor 1,617/8, Currombhoy 430, Kastoorchand 1,190, Finlay 685, Crescent 271/4, Fazulbhoy 892/8, David 735, Colaba 1,900, Century 535, By. Dying 1,632/8, Cen. Mining 40, Katni Ord. 850, Katni Defd. 1,800, Alcock 847/8, Tata Old Dfd. 1,210, Tata New Defd. 610 pr. Tata Ord. 245, Shivrajpur 43, By. Burma 1,022/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 27, By. Tramway 797/8, By. Steam 425, Tata Hydro: 1,515, Tata Bank 54, Tata Oil 340 pr. By. Untd. 980.

MOSLEMS AND ARABIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper.

It is a fact acknowledged on all hands that before the advent of British rule in India, Persian being the court-language carried more importance than Arabic. At present so far as Indians in general are concerned, both Arabic and Persian have equal value and importance, but if we take into consideration Moslem India, we cannot but confess that Arabic as a language of the holy prophet of Moslems and of the Koran has a larger claim upon the Moslems than Persian, nay than any other language except Persian. A goodly number of the Moslems of India and well-versed in Persian literature and its strange to say that scarcely a few of them have a fair knowledge of Arabic. It is not difficult to find out the reason. To those who have studied the characteristics of Indian Moslems that is as plain as one's face in a mirror. Like many other good things, to say to the discredit of us, the Moslems of Bombay Presidency, Arabic has escaped our notice.

By a cruel irony of fate there is no arrangement for the teaching of Arabic both, in Government as well as in private high-schools. As a result of this good many Moslem students who have naturally a high respect for their sacred language, choose perforce Persian as their second language. They have to experience the same difficulty when they join College after passing their Matriculation examination. Some of them in their enthusiasm of learning their holy language change their second-language for Arabic after passing their Matric. I need not lay any stress upon the great deal of trouble they have to undergo in doing so. They have to depend either upon the good will of their professors or upon the kindness of some Maulavis, who being incapable of imparting a systematical trainng create the very undesirable impression upon the young minds that Arabic is too difficult to learn at an advanced age.

It is needless to point out here the advantages which a Moslem would derive by the knowledge of Arabic. I am emboldened to say that the knowledge of Koran and of the traditions of the holy Prophet is essential to the Moslems and that it will easily efface the differences existing among the various Moslem Secto, that the principle of brotherhood so emphatically preached by the holy prophet and the Koran that all Moslems are brethren will have a practical realization.

The Moslem public of this presidency will be much gratified if the educational authorities take steps as soon as possible to foster the love of Arabic among High-School and College students by engaging Arabic staff. And I appeal to all educated and rich Moslems whose coffers are always open for charitable purposes to enhance a study of this language by awarding scholarships to students taking up Arabic. Yours, etc.

M. A. PATEL, B.A.

Gandevi, July 5.

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	760
Godavery Valley	100	..	6	65
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging. & P. Co. Ltd	1,000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cta.	100	..	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	195
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	160
Vellkat U. P. Co Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	300
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	96
Bank of Bombay	500	..	18%	306½
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,330
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	12%	132
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	--	8%	40
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	28
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	--	..	84
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	£ 76½			
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	April-Oct.	15%	38½
Mercantile Bank	10	..	7%	67
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	--	33%	£110
National Bank of India £1	2½ £25	--	20%	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	112
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6¼%	[illegible]
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5%	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	90
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5%	86
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4%	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	[illegible]
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4%	94
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4%	90
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	92
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	103
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	8%	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5%	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	580
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	--	4%	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
AhmedabadAdvance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,625
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	110
Akola	100	..	5	97½
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	660
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,632½
Bombay United	250	..	25	375
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26½	535
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,085
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl. Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	1,900
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925
Crescent	100	do.	25	271¼
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	430
David	250	do.	20	735
Dawn	250	do.	60	400
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov	15	250
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	820
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	892½
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	685
Gold Mohor	500	..	125	1,100
Globe	100	..	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	800
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,800
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	232½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	750
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	325
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	..	1,190
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,300
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	700	3,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,617½
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,775
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,550
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,[illegible]
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	1,900
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,500
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	400	3,450
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	480
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	41½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,530
Pabaney	250	..	Nil	285
Pearl	250	..	55	612½
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	375
Planet Mill	100	..	5	145
Premier	63	..	..	92½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	100
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	250
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir ShapurjiBroacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	138/12
Sholapore	1,000	do.	725	8,100
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	640
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,930
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	745
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,415
Tata O	500	..	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill	250	--	..	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	--	75	900
Vishnu Cotton P	500	--	7 %	500
Western India	1,000	..	150	825
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraVelley O 600	1,000	..	4%	900
AndhraVelley P 600	1,000	--	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	--	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	831½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..%	5
Bamanqua	5	..	4%	6½
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	80 nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	106
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporta	125	--	25	1,022½
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25	125	--	--	30 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	..	27
By. ElectricSupply P and T. Co. Ltd.	£10	..	6%	104
By. ElectricSupply and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	--	10	79½
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	--	2	10
Bombay Flour Mill				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,975
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P				
Bundi Hydraulic	250	Mar.-Sept.	12	625
Lime and Cement	250	Oct.	6%	290
Central M. Co., Ltd.				
Empire of I. Life	10	..	2	56/8
Rs. 50	10	April	4	40
The Eastern O	500	--	42%	425
Chemical Co. D2ah	15	..	5%	28
Indian Cement Co. D	1½	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement. P		..	20	777½
Katni Cement. O	100	..	5	350
Indian Cotton Oil	40	..	6%	1,800
Co. O100	100	..	7%	105
P200	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	250	Dec.-July	7	225
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	100	Oct.-July	15	[illegible]
Kemp & Co.	50	Oct.	30%	[illegible]
Kurramee Landing	200	July	20	[illegible]
Rs. 75	200			[illegible]
Marcks & Co	100	July	8	[illegible]
McKenzies Ltd.	100	--	30	[illegible]
Marsland Price Co.	100	--	6%	[illegible]
Marslane Price Co.	100	--	7%	[illegible]
New Union Flour Mills	100	--	25	300
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	20%	830
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	44
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	42	875
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	4	43
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	36%	125
Sidley-Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	85
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	180
Tata IronSteel Co. O	75	Sept.	5	265
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	..	30	1,230
Tata IronSteel Co. P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	150
Tata Iron Or (HI)30	75	..	..	245
" Dif (")190	400	..	..	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	8%	1,575
Tata Hydro Elec. P	1,000	Jan.	7	1,000
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	--	100	1 pm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps	1,000	April-Oct	5½%	85% nom.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co.	50	..	8	205 xd
Tata Oil Mills Co.	100	..	..	300 p.m.

B—Buy. D—Cum Div. N—Nominal price

X—Ex Div

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 6.

There has been a large increase in rainfall over the United Provinces, east of Central India, the Central Provinces and North-east India. Several falls of three inches and over are being reported from these areas.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, east of Central India, Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Central Provinces, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu eight inches; Akyab ten; Cherrapunji two; Darjeeling three; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong one and a half; Narayangunj three; Barisal six; Burdwan one and a half; Balasore and False Point two; Sambalpore and Daltonganj three; Ranoi one; Hazaribagh one and a half; Patna two; Gava four; Gorakhpur and Benares two; Bahraich and Jhansi three; Agra one; Bareilly one and a half; Simla three quarters; Dharampur one and a half; Ahmedabad a quarter; Nowgong three; Saugor one and a half; Jubbulpore four; Raipur one; Mercara three; Mangalore one; Calicut two.

The temperature has again risen to one hundred and twenty degrees at Peshawar and most stations in the North-west Frontier Province, and Punjab report maximum temperature at nearly ten degrees above normal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th July 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 7th July. 1917	June 1st to 7th July. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 36	31 96	16 19	13 56
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 33	34 64	18 29	13 32
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 42	34 57	18 29	13 11
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 63	36 68	17 99	15 41
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.653	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6	"
Dew Point	77.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.841	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	"
Minimum do.	80.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW.	
Movement of Wind	232	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.10	Inch.
Total fall during month	8.38	"
Do. do. year	31.79	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.54	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.							LOW WATER.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	July						July					
Mon.	7	m	7	0	24	2	7	m	0	10	18	8
			6	3a	24	5			0	25a	21	8
Tues.	8	m	8	27	24	7	8	m	1	9	18	6
			7	9a	24	2			1	47a	21	8
Wed.	9	m	9	28	25	4	9	m	2	1	18	3
			8	18a	24	3			2	52a	21	4
Thur.	10	m	10	9	26	1	10	m	2	49	17	7
			9	21a	24	7			3	46a	20	9
Fri.	11	m	10	46	26	10	11	m	3	33	17	1
			10	10a	25	2			4	32a	20	1
Sat.	12	m	11	20	27	7	12	m	4	14	16	6
			10	53a	25	8			5	18a	19	5
Sun.	13	m	11	53	28	3	13	m	4	54	16	0
			11	34a	26	3			5	51a	18	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 7 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 7m.	Sunset	7h. 20m	
" 8 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m	
" 9 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m	
" 10 (Thursday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m	
" 11 (Friday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 2 m	
" 12 (Saturday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m	
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m.	a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33-0m	p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.50" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and the extreme north. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature remains in considerable excess in the extreme north, but has fallen elsewhere; night temperature has also decreased generally and is above normal only at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Nearly generally rainfall has occurred except in the south-western districts; Mainpuri has had 1.90"; Cawnpore 0.20" and Allahabod 1.08". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is 10 deg. to 13 deg. in defect in the area of rain; night temperature is slightly below the average generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature continues above normal in the north of the division and rose to 121 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division and local rain in the north; the chief amounts are Akola 0;45in., Amraoti 1;17in., Nagpur 2.07 in. and Raipur 1.42 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the northwest. Day temperature is below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0;36in., Ratnagiri 0;22in., Mormugao 0;11in. and Karwar 0;48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.48in. of rain and Nizamabad 0;16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the southern half of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces with the exception of the southern districts, and local in the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the north of the Central Provinces, south Gujarat and the east Punjab. Temperature has fallen in the Punjab, but continues above normal in upper Sind, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 121 deg. F. yesterday.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Punjab and the north of the Central Provinces, and a decrease in the south of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary or the 6th July 1919:—

There has been a large increase in rainfall over the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces and northeast India, several falls of three inches and over being reported from these areas. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have aleo occurretd in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu eight inches; Akyab ten; Cherrapunji two; Darjiling three; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj three; Barisal six; Burdwan one and a half; Balasore, False Point two; Sambalpur, Daltonganj three; Ranchi one; Hazaribagh one and a half; Patna two; Gaya four; Gorakhpur, Benares two; Bahraich three; Bareilly one and a half; Simla three quarters; Dharampore one and a half; Nowgong, Mercara three.

Temperature has again risen to one hundred and twenty degrees at Peshawar and most stations in the Northwest Frontier Province and the Punjab report maximum temperatures nearly ten degrees above normal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Puly 9.

Musical Concert at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at 9.30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	36	18	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	16	19	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Exvress	8	30	7	0

B B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS,

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	6	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, William Howe, 9 Middleton (late District Traffic Superintendent and Major, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Commanding a Coy.), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers. His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Bombay District.

SUDH SWADESLI VAKHAR,

By order of Mahatma Gandhiji Messrs. Chakubhai Mulji of Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, Bombay, have decided to supply Sudh Swadeshi Cloth at cost price plus five per cent.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Sunday was 155 as compared to 184 on the corresponding day of last year and 76 in 1917. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 2 deaths, and small-pox 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Sunday.

CRUSHED UNDER STOCK OF RICE BAGS,

The Coroner held another inquest touching the death of a dock labourer, Mohaballi aged 55. Mohaballi was employed in removing bags of rice from the hold of s.s. Queda, when suddenly a stack of bags collapsed and some of the men were pinned down. The deceased was found dead when extricated.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu aged about 50, who was run over by motor car No. 382 near the Charni Road Railway Station on the evening of Saturday last. His skull was fractured and he died in the hospital the same night.

A policeman gave evidence that the deceased crossed the road suddenly in front of the car. The driver had blown the horn and tried to avoid the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the base of the skull, the deceased having been run over by a motor car as a result of negligent pedestrianism.

PROPOSED "PARSI ASSOCIATION."

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Chairman of the proposed Parsi Association writes:—

A meeting of the representative members of the Parsi Community, at whose meeting, held on the 11th February 1919, a Committee was appointed to suggest what the constitution of the proposed Parsi organisation for political and other objects should be and on what lines it should work, will be held at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the draft constitution and rules of the proposed Association submitted by the Committee."

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged two white-washers, Bera Bala and Abba Hari with possessing 2 lbs. 2 tolas and 1 lb., 30 tolas of opium respectively, without a license or a permit. It appeared that the accused were searched on suspicion on Friday at Kumbarwada by an Excise peon and the opium was found on their persons.

The accused pleaded guilty and were convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CHARGE AGAINST SERGT.-MAJOR FRAMED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 5.

The hearing of the defamation suit brought by Mrs. F. English, wife of Staff Sergeant English of the Barrack Department, against Sergeant Major A. E. Timbers of the School of Physical and Bayonet Training was resumed to-day before Mr. Garret, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.

Mr. F. H. Dracott, Pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Sunawalla, Barrister, for the accused.

The first witness examined to-day was Staff-Sergeant Cheeny. Witness said he was a married man. He came from Aldershot to Poona on 3rd May. He heard that Sergeant-Major Timbers was then at Purandhar, while the rest of the School were on furlough. On Monday 2nd June they started work at the School. He saw the accused for the first time in his life about a week before that when Sergeant-Major Timbers dined with him. Witness said he came to know about this affair one day when Sergeant-Major Harolds told him and Reubens, as they were leaving work, that they "were in for it." When they got home. Sergeant-Major Timbers came to their rooms and saying he was going to speak straight out said: "All this trouble has come about by you Cheeny and you Reubens visiting there, I give you the straight up that Mrs. English was turned out of Kasauli because she was a bad woman."

They then tried to question him as to what the trouble was, but could get no answer. Later on, he said: "now he has gone and struck my wife and I am not going to allow anyone to do that." In addition to Reubens, Sergeant-Major Harolds was in the room. The accused spoke quite distinctly. Ten minutes later, Mrs. English called them out, and the accused and his wife came on to their verandah at the same time. Sergeant-Majors Johnson, Stadins and Lucas were also on their side of the verandah but the last two went into their quarters. Mrs. English then told them that she had got into trouble by lending them the two "degchis" and that she had been insulted by Mrs. Timbers, who had said something to the effect that no respectable woman would encourage two married men to visit her in her quarters. Sgt.-Major Timbers at this juncture intervened with the words complained of, and added that even if it cost him his last penny he would see the case out.

Next day at noon accused came over and said he had received a threatening letter from Mrs. English in which she asked for an apology. He further said that he had been to see the Provost-Marshal, and that he would put the police on Mrs. English's quarters and intended seeing her himself that morning. He ordered them also not to visit Mrs. English in her quarters, and warned them that they would have to appear before the Officer-Commanding, the following morning.

When witness complained of the attitude taken up by the accused and asked him to apologise Sergeant-Major Timbers said he was not going to as Mrs. English had no evidence. When reminded of his statement made to Sergeant-Major Reubens and himself he denied that he had said that the complainant was a bad woman. Next day their Commandant made them promise on their word of honour that they would not visit Mrs. English, and refused them permission, when they went and saw him the next day, when he asked them to wait till the matter was threshed out.

Sergeant-Major A. Reubens, the next witness, corroborated all that the previous witness had said.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Sergeant-Major Alfred Earnest Timbers, in his statement to the Court, said that on the 2nd June, when he got home he met his wife who he found, had two teeth missing, and her face showed that some one had struck her. She explained the cause of the trouble, after which he went to see Staff-Sergeant Cheeny and Sergeant-Major Reubens. He walked in and told them: "I am going to speak to you fellows straight. All this trouble is due to you Cheeny and Reubens. . . . I give you the straight tip. I am going to write to the Cantonment Magistrate and also to this woman's husband."

The Magistrate framed charges against the accused under section 500 I. P. C. to which the accused pleaded not guilty. The Court also intimated that it would call Sergeant-Major Harolds as a witness.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 8 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Khan charged Baboo Bhairoo, a man having eight previous convictions, with the theft of two brasspots, valued at Rs. 5 belonging to Gangaprasad Kanta, a Police-sepoy No. 1697, from his room.

The complainant stated that he had kept the pots in his room while going to work and on his return found them missing. He was subsequently informed that the Byculla Police had arrested the accused on suspicion with the pots in his possession and that the pots were at the Byculla Police Station. The complainant went there and identified the pots as his.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th July, 1919, was 29.848 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A meeting of all the Over-seers, Readers, Postmen, Packers, etc., of the Bombay Postal Department was held on Sunday night at the Vanita Vishram Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union and the Postal Packers' Union. The Presidency Post Master Mr. Vaughan, and Mrs. Vaughan were expected to attend the meeting, but were not able to do so on account of some other engagement. The gathering was well-attended and numbered nearly a thousand men.

The Postmen's Union was started last year (April 1918) with the object of:

1. Promoting friendly feelings and fostering a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation among the postmen of Bombay.
2. Considering the question of their various disabilities with regard to their work and wages and trying to bring about their removal by all lawful and constitutional means.
3. Promoting friendly and harmonious relations between the postmen and their superior authorities.
4. Maintaining funds for the relief of members when sick or in distress and for the relief of dependants of the deceased members.
5. Improving the condition of postmen by initiating schemes of benefit insurance, provident fund, co-operative credit society, medical relief and other kindred benefits.
6. Generally, ameliorating the social, educational and economic condition of the postmen and their dependants.

The Postal Packers' Union was started from the beginning of this year with similar objects.

The Postmen's Union has been working for the last year and a half and has been able to collect substantial funds for carrying out the above objects. A free library and reading room is being maintained for the benefit of members and a scheme for medical relief of the members and their dependants has recently been introduced. Loans on easy terms are also granted to needy members with the object of reducing or preventing their indebtedness. Draft rules for the formation of a co-operative Credit Society have already been submitted to the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, for sanction and as soon as the same are received, the Society will begin its operations.

Sometime ago one Mr. Narayenrao Kulkarni who styles himself as Chief organiser of So-operative Societies, suggested that, instead of starting the proposed society on co-operative credit lines, it would be better to organise the society on what he calls "Co-operative Philanthrophic" model. It was for the purpose of hearing Mr. Kulkarni's views on this matter that the meeting on Sunday night was called at which the following resolution was passed after giving a full hearing to Mr. Kulkarni.

"Resolved that this meeting of all the Postmen, Readers Overseers and Packers, who are members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union and the Postal Packers' Union. Bombay, authorises the Managing Committees of the Unions to jointly formulate a scheme of a co-operative society for the benefit of the members, whether on the co-operative philanthrophic lines or otherwise and to take such steps as may be necessary to organise the same."

A representation was submitted last February on behalf of the Postmen's Union to the Postmaster-General, embodying the grivances of the Postmen with regard to the grant of war allowance, war bonus, revision of their grades and grant of house-rent and alterations in their present rules regarding leave, pension, hours of work, dresses and other matters. As so far no orders were received from the postal authorities, the meeting on Sunday night passed the following resolution which will be duly forwarded to the Postmaster-General and the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs.

"That this meeting of all the Postmen Readers and Overseers who are members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, draws the attention of the Postal authorities to the prayers made in the representation submitted to the Postmaster-General on their behalf by the Union with regard to:

"(i) Increase in war allowance of from Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per mensem for employees getting Rs. 25 per mensem and less and of 15 per cent. for those above Rs. 25 with effect from 1st January 1919 and the payment of two months' salary as war bonus;

"(ii) the revision of their grades as per following scale with effect from the 1st January 1920 or such other date on which the war allowance may cease (whichever is earlier):

50 Overseers at Rs. 60 per mensem.
125 Readers Rs. 50 per mensem.
150 1st Grade Postmen Rs. 40 per mensem.
175 2nd Vrade Postmen 35 per mensem.
200 3rd Grade Postmen Rs. 30 per mensem.
250 4th Grade Postmen Rs. 25 per mensem
150 " " Prabationary Postmen Rs. 20 per mensem.

1.100

"(iii) the grant of house rent with effect from 1st January 1918 at the uniform rate of Rs. 4 per mensem for all grades as originally sanctioned and from 1st January 1920 or such other date on which the war allowance may cease (whichever is earlier) at the following scale:

Rs. 8 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 60 and 50 per mensem.

Rs. 7 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 40 and 35 per mensem.

Rs. 6 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 30 and 25 per mensem.

"(iv) the changes in the rules regarding leave, pension, hours of work and other proposals made in the representation dated 22nd February 1919 submitted to the Postmaster-General and the Presidency Postmaster by the Hon. Secretary of the Union, and resolves that in view of the urgency and pressing importance of the proposals in the above-mentioned representation, the Postl authorities may be pleased to give their early and sympathetic consideration to the same and pass favourable orders thereon at as early a date as possible."

A similar resolution was also passed for the packers with regard to the representation submitted on their behalf by the Postal Packers' Union on 8th March 1919. The resolution runs as follows:—

"Resolved that this meeting of all the Packers, Mail-peons, Weighmen, etc., who are members of the Postal Packers' Union, Bombay, respectfully draws the attention of the Postal authorities to the prayers contained in the representation dated 8th March 1919 submitted on their behalf by the Hon Secretary of the Union to the Postmaster-General with regard to:

"(i) the increase of their war allowance from Rs. 7 per mensem to Rs. 11 per menpsem with effect from 1st January 1919;

"(ii) the grant of two months' salary as war bonus.

(iii) the revision of their grades as per the following scale, with substantial increase in the number of persons in each grade.

Boy messenger Rs. 14 per mensem.
Packers Rs. 18 per mensem.
Packers Rs. 20 per mensem.
Packers Rs. 25 per mensem.
Weighmen Rs. 30 per mensem.
Head Packers Rs. 35 per mensem.

"(iv) the increase of house rent from the present uniform rate of Rs. 3 per mensem to:

Rs. 5 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 18 and 20.

Rs. 6 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 25 and 30.

Rs. 7 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 35.

"(v) the alterations proposed in that representation in the rules with regard to their leave, pension, hours of work, dresses etc., and urges on the Postal authorities that in view of the urgency of the proposals contained in the above-mentioned representation, they may be pleased to give it their early and sympathetic consideration and to pass favourable orders thereon at as early a date as possible."

Mr. Narayenrao Kulkarni has recently been writing to the "Kaise-i-Hind," "The Praja Mitra," "The Advocate of India" and other papers regarding the postmen's grievances and the work that he has been able to do in that connection. Those writings contain the personal views and opinions of Mr. Kulkarni and are in no way authorised by any of the postmen or packers individually nor by the above-mentioned two Unions working on their behalf. Mr. Kulkarni has also been writing something about matters connected with the working and objects of these Unions but the Unions have not thought it fit so far to take any notice of them and thereby give undue importance to Mr. Kulkarni, especially as the same are not based on correct information of the facts.—Yours, etc.

V. G. DALVI,
Hon. Secretary.
B. P. Postmen's and Postal Packer's Unions.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

FOUR PERSONS RESCUED IN TIME.

A serious fire broke out in the early hours of Saturday morning in one of the densely populated parts of Mandvi, Bombay. At four o'clock smoke was seen issuing out of a godown on the ground floor of a three-storied house situated at Katha Bazar and instantly after that flames were seen shooting up, and the staircase enveloped in flames. Before the Fire Brigade could be communicated with, the inmates of the upper three floors rushed down the burning staircase. Four of them were too late to avail themselves of this means of escape and desperately jumped down on the roof of a neighbouring house. By this time an engine from the Babula Tank Fire Brigade under the command of Mr. Stratford arrived and brought down the four persons by putting up a fire-escape.

The work of extinguishing the fire was then started. In the meantime engines from Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Fort, Byculla, Haines Road and other stations came up. Mr. Lainton, Chief of the Fire Brigade and Mr. Whiting Head Foreman, were also on the scene and directed operations.

As the godown contained a large quantity of Manila and coir ropes, coal-tar, loose cotton and other inflammable articles the flames continued unchecked for some time. The Salvage Corps under Mr. West arrived and promptly removed large quantities of the inflammable goods from the godown and thus facilitated the Fire Brigade in the operations of putting out the flames which blazed furiously over two hours.

The damage to goods in the godown is estimated at Rs. 10,000 and to the building Rs. 15,000. It is roughly estimated that the total damage including that to other tenants has been to the extent of Rs. 27,000 which was covered by insurance.

The house belonged to one Gulamali Samsudin and the goods in the two godowns on the ground floor also belonged to him. The goods in the other godown belonged to one Kalubhai Narbheram.

THEFT ON BOARD THE JEHANGIR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston on Saturday, Sub-Inspector Shunker Vithal charged one Mohomed Hussein with criminal trespass on board the Jehangir with the intent of committing theft.

Mr. C. Fernendez, the gunner on board the Jehangir deposed that on Friday at 12-30 a.m. he saw the accused loitering suspiciously on the ship. Questioned by him the accused said he went there for some work. Subsequently, the complainant seeing him walking away with a bag seized and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was drunk at the time and prayed for mercy.

The complainant pressed for a deterrent punishment saying that there had been several thefts on the ship of late. His Worship sentenced the accused to five weeks' hard labour.

A private conference of medical men, official and private was held this afternoon regarding the epidemic of influenza. Last week out of 423 deaths 107 were ascribed to influenza. Yesterday out of 65 deaths 14 was due to influenza.

(Continued from column 6.)

Perim and Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate S.-W. monsoon.

S S Heim, Captain A. Erikson, arrived here from Bangkok via Sabang and Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage, very bad strong squalls from S.-W. to W.-W.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 7th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.			
A Bombay Maru	Calcutta	10-7-19	N Y K
B Irsmore	Hull	12-7-19	W & A G & Co
C & R Queennon	Hull	9-7-19	Ralli Bros
G Martenique	Bangkok	N F	G Arbuthnot & Co
H Utopia	Busra	N F	H S Shahstary
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
O Kifunesan Maru	Kobe	10-7-19	N Y Kaisha
P Faviganana	Genoa	8-7-19	M Italiana
Q Lhasa	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside K Isan	N F	N F	H Shustary & Co
L & M Nurani	N F	N F	T M & Co
W Hejaz	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Offside Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
Q Maur	Bankok	N F	F F Completely
HARBOUR WALL.			
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Bahaduri	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Jamnagar	N F	K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.			
2 Okara	Bassim	9-7-19	M M & Co
3 Gleadhu	Antwerp	9-7-19	T M & Co
5 Atbar	Port Sudan	10-7-19	T M & Co
6 City of Corinth	Liverpool	10-7-19	K N & Co
7 Burma Maru	Hongkong	9-7-19	O S Kaisha
8 Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 & 11 Gregery Apcar	Durban	10-7-19	M M & Co
12 Nagoya	Japan	9-7-19	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.			
3 Karadeniz	Karachi	8-7-19	R I M
4 Chakdara	Busra	8-7-19	M N & Co
5 Purnea	Busra	3-7-19	M M & Co
7 Chindwara	Karachi	12-7-19	M M & Co
8 City of Sparta	Karachi	10-7-19	K N & Co
9 Barpeta	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Barjora	Busra	10-7-19	M M & Co
Offside 11 Bandra	Busra	10-7-19	M M & Co
11 Culna	London	13-7-19	M M & Co
12 Uinta	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co
12 Queda	Rangoon	11-7-19	M N & Co
13 Pentakota	Busreh	14-7-19	M M & Co
13 Heremelin	Hongkong	13-7-19	R I M
14 War Iste.	London	15-7-19	D R I M
14 Urlana	Calcutta	8-7-19	M M & Co
Offside 15 Ismaila	Calcutta	17-7-19	M M & Co
15 Jehangir	Yokahama	10-7-19	R I M
Jetty end Muttra	Busra	N F	M M & Co
17 Arodda	Busra	10-7-19	M M & Co
18 Varela	N F	N F	M N & Co
HARBOUR WALL.			
O S Aungban	Rangoon	9-7-19	S Wallace & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.			
Graf Shonganeff	N F	N F	D R I M
MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.			
3 Korana	24 Hours	7-7-19	W & A G & Co

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

S S Ranee—Hinton—Rangoon, June 22.

S S Bushu Maru—Uchikoshi—Marseilles, June 3.

S S Heim—Erikson—Bangkok, June 12.

S S Aungban—Taylor—Rangoon, June 25.

July 7.

S S City of Bombay—Rhind—New York, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.

S S Chakla—Terry—Persian Gulf.

S S Querimba—Le Grand—Rangoon.

S S Porto-de-Alessandretta—Merlo—Genoa.

S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi.

S S Schooner—Wanetta—Lee—Broome (West Australia).

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Hejaz for Jedlah.

Steamer Bushu Maru for Genoa.

S. S. Ranee:—The T. M. Company's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. C. D. Hinton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S. S. Bushu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Bushu Maru, 1,922 tons, Captain K. Uchikoshi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marseilles, with a general carog, which port she had left on 3rd ultimo.

S. S. Heim:—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Heim, 755 tons, Captain A. Erikson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok via Sabang and Colombo, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 12th ultimo.

S. S. Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Aungban, 3,605 tons, Captain T. Taylor, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S. S. City of Bombay:—The steamer City of Bombay, 3,355 tons, Captain J. Rhind, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Port Said, Perim and Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 30th May.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Porto-de-Alessandretta:—The Italian mail steamer Porto-de-Alessandretta, 2,589 tons, Captain G. Merlo, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Schooner Wanetta:—The W. & A. Graham Company's Schooner Wanetta, 128 tons, Captain W. Lee, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Broome (West Australia) with ballast.

EXPORTS.

July 7.

S S City of Sparta for Liverpool:—150 bales cotton fly, C. Peeraj and Co.; 1,300 cwts cotton seed, 850 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J. Ramdas and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, V. A. Save; 108 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 999 cwts caster seed Nersa Mooigee and Co.; 100 bales hemp, A. Durst.

S S Culna for London:—25 bales cow hides Visram Esmail and Co.; 25 bales cow hides Esmail Sivji; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, 1,600 cwts linseed, P. S. Forage and Sons; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Ramji Purshotum; 201 cwts ginger, Rajan Meralily; 150 cwts ginger, Ratunjee Guvandas and Co.; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, Arjun Khamji; 4,800 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 75 bales cow-calf hides. Golamhoosein Sachidina and Co.; 8 bales goat sheep skins, R. M. Koopa; 21 cwts ginger, Esmail Rahimtoola and Co.; 10 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 5,006 cwts cotton seed, Bombay Company; 40 cwts ginger, R. A. Dewji; 100 bales hemp, C. Permanand; 900 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 450 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji; 150 cwts ginger, G. Suchidina; 50 cwts ginger, A. Durst.

S S Korana for New York—75 cwts Turmeria, D. Contractor and Co.

S S Kingsmere for Hull:—20,000 cwts linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 20,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Glendhu for Antwerp:—3,000 cwts groundnuts, 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Faonigmana for Genoa.—200 cwts cloves 426 cwts cassia, B. G. Gario and Co.

S S Busan Maru for Genoa:—750 tons manganese ore, K. M. Nathoo.

S S Bombay Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton. Yokohama Mito Kwaisla; 250 bales cotton Juasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kifunesun Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—143 cwts refined camphor, K. M. Nathoo.

S S Jehangir for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 48 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiilo Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji & Co.

S S Burma Maru for Seattle via Kobe—42 rolls matting Walker & Co.

S S Jehangir for Osaka—275 bales cotton Yokohama Kutz Kwaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka—4 bales sheep skins S H Ahmed.

S S Bombay Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Bombay Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Moji—300 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kifunesun Maru for Moji—63 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong—300 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co.

S S Sodangara Maru for Hongkong—216 bales cotton grey twist J David.

S S Nagoya for Hongkong—100 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 600 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy & Co; 150 bales cotton grey twist E D Sassoon & Co; 200 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co; 38 bales cotton grey twist J David; 100 bales cotton grey yarn Tata Sons & Co; 292 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J David & Co; 50 cwts gum arabic Shamjee Pasoo & Co; 40 cwts gum arabic B N Dhalla.

S S Nagoya for Shanghai—600 bales cotton grey twist 146 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 261 bales cotton grey twist E D Sassoon & Co; 600 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co; 500 bales cotton grey yarn Tata Sons & Co; 200 bales cotton yarn W F Brady & Co; 400 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 600 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J David & Co.

IMPORTS.

July 7.

S S City of Sparta from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon & Co—237 bales 155 cases cottons; 25 bales old newspaper; 6 boxes 47 cases biscuits; 9 cases 1 bale cotton piecegoods; 24 casks thional black; 2 cases drugs; 34 casks dry colour; 18 cases elect lamp; 3 cases 5 chests boots and shoes; 43 cases 31 bales bleached cotton piecegoods; 3 cases 14 bales woven cold cotton piecegoods; 7 bales dyed cotton piecegoods; 10 bales dyed cotton yarn; 7 bales cotton yarn; 40 cases glycerine; 18 bales cotton fents; 5 cases cotton and mohair stuffs; 60 bundles copper sheets; 2 cases cotton healds; 260 bundles galv. sheets; 6 bales woollens; 732 boxes tin plates; 3 cases healds; 4 cases reeds; 8 cases 2 bales art silk and cotton tissues; 10 bales mixed woolen and cotton goods; 10 cases dyed and bleached cottons; 4 bales dyed cottons.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Bushu Maru, Captain K. Uchikoshi, arrived here from Marseilles, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon from Aden.

S S City of Bombay, Captain John Rhind, arrived here from New York via Port Said,

(Continued in column 5.)

THE USMANIA UNIVERSITY.

A TALE OF MISDIRECTED EFFORTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 5.

The Usmnia University was founded in 1917 with the avowed object of promoting and diffusing higher education including higher scientific education—in a vernacular language. The promoters of the scheme have chosen Urdu as the medium of education, although not more than one-tenth of the Nizam's subjects belong to the Urdu speaking category. Out of the eleven million subjects that inhabit the dominions, more than four millions speak Marathi, and equal number speak Telegu a million and a half speak Tamil and Kanarese; and the truly Urdu-speaking people number only a million. It is therefore apparent that for the bulk of the people concerned Urdu is no more a vernacular than English. The only argument that the promoters can advance in favour of this University is that Urdu is the language of the State and the language of the court and the nobility. In plainer words the object of the University is not to advance the interest of the people but the interest of the State, which in Hyderabad means the interest of the Ruler. At the very outset, therefore, we come to the conclusion that the University is not meant to serve the interests of the people and, therefore, its alumni, but the interest of the Ruler.

Having shown that for the people concerned it makes not an iota of difference whether they are educated in English or Urdu, we shall now examine whether the interests of education warranted the formation of a University. Higher education, i.e., Collegiate education in the Dominions is confined to one college only the famous Nizam's College established by the late Doctor Aghoranath Chattopadhyay in the teeth of fierce opposition. So lamentable are the conditions of education that only a few years ago this solitary college was about to be dismantled from lack of students. The matriculation examination of the Madras University, to which this colleges is affliated proved to be a veritable's 'pons asinorum' for our students ignominiously failed to get through. The college authorities were in despair. It looked absurd to spend a lakh or more on the upkeep of a college which, in its brightest years could only boast of ten students in its first-year class. In the ordinary course of things the college would have come to grief; but those in authority set their witty brains a-thinking and found a remedy. An agreement was entered into with the Madras University in which that University abolished the Matriculation Examination for the Hyderabad students, and instituted, as what is now known, the School Leaving Examination. The net result of this was that those students who studied for two years for the School Leaving Examination at a school recognised by the State were allowed to join the Nizam's College without having to go through the useless trouble of sitting for the Matriculation. This fertile idea was the saving of the Nizam's College for now the first year and the intermediate classes are choked with students while the empty B.A. classes still serve to remind the students that "there is no royal road to learning." This is the condition of higher education in the Dominions, and it is to be wondered whether a University is the best remedy that could be devised, or the interests of education could have been better served by promoting for, a time at least secondary and primary education.

Primary education is generally in the vernacular, but the object of secondary education in the Dominions is to fit a student for a college education of the Madras University. When the Usmania University was founded, it was to be expected that secondary education at least would be so changed as to fit a student for the new University, but the fact remains that secondary education continues along the same old lines and turns out students for the Madras University; while with the opening of the Usmania University, these same students will be suddenly grafted on it.

Turning now to the Usmania University scheme itself, we find that the promoters are faced with a stupendous task. It is a comfort to find that the promoters recognised the deficiency of Urdu as a medium of higher education. With the object of removing this deficiency they have established a 'Translation Bureau' which, will translate and write text-books on all subjects embracing Literature, Arts, Science, Mathematics, Logic and Economics. The task in itself is so stupendous that the best available men should have been procured and all assistance given to them. Instead we find that a handful of men, some of them without any qualification what soever have been entrusted with this task—and even they have not been left alone. Intrigue and chicanery has ruined the little good they might have done, censors have been appointed who ruthlessly ruin the best of translations. The translations are submitted to Committees and Sub-Committees and censors and between them they make a hash of these translations. An example will suffice to show the destructive character of the censor's work. In a translation of Indian History the censor came across the passage where Nizam Ali, the Marathas and Tippu had entered into an alliance against the British. This incident is a well-known passage in Indian History, but the censor ruled it out remarking that "an ancestor of our august Ruler could never have been capable of so base and detestable an act." It will not be too much to say that the censor's profound erudition and knowledge of history will convert all historical translations into tales from 'The Thousands and One Nights.' This, in the main, is the work turned out by the Translation Bureau and the reader can draw the conclusions for himself.

The list of fellows of the University, who have been appointed by the Nizam himself, tells its own story. Suffice it to say that of the fifty names on the list the most capable is Col. Afsural Mulk.

It was high time that the scheme was dropped, but with courage born of indifference, the Entrance Examinations of this University have already been twice held. The University has not started work; its college is not even in the first stage of embryo, the college staff has not been appointed, and yet the Entrance Examinations are held and students enticed with vain reward of scholarship and prizes, and then left to shift for themselves.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

NEWSPAPER'S WARM APPROVAL.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

Newspapers warmly approve of Mr. Lloyd George's masterly justification of the Peace Treaty especially his picture of what would have been the fate of the Allies under the heel of a victorious Germany. The Premier's catalogue of suppositions attending a defeat led to a dramatic interruption from the docker member, Mr. Sexton, who interjected:—"They would have to kill us all first."

The Prince of Wales heard the speech from the Royal seat over the clock. The Premier spoke with all his old fire, but he looked pale and tired and was suffering from a cough.

CABLE CENSORSHIP.

LORD INCHCAPE URGES ABOLITION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

In a letter to "The Times" Lord Inchcape urges abolition of cable censorship and admission of the use of private codes in order to minimise cable delays and facilitate resumption of business. A "Times" leader on the subject supports Lord Inchcape and affirms that Britain alone is opposing the abolition of censorship.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir H. Brittain, Mr. Pike Peace stated that the cable companies were taking every possible step to restore the interrupted cables. Special means had been taken to curtail Government traffic. The priority of transmission for the Government cables by the Eastern Telegraph Company, had been suspended except in really urgent cases.

COMMERCIAL DEGREE IN LONDON UNIVERSITY.

LORD INCHCAPE DONATES £ 10,000.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

Lord Inchcape has contributed ten thousand sterling to the University of London Fund for a commercial degree.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The price fell on June 30th owing to more plentiful supplies but the scarcity of supplies to-day caused a recovery. The Shanghai exchange is 5/3 a tael. 5,800,000 ounces of silver have been shipped to China.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

The death is announced of Sir William McGregor formerly Governor of Queensland.

(The late Rt. Hon. Sir William Macgregor was born in 1847. He was Assistant Government Medical Officer, Seychelles in 18[illegible] and Chief Medical officer at Fiji in 1875. In 1888 became the Administrator of British New Guinea and in 1895 was made Lieut. Governor. From 1904-1909 he was the Governor of Newfoundland and then Governor of Queensland for 5 years. In 1907 he was offered G.C.M.G. being created a K.C.M.G. in 1889. He was fellow of Royal Geographical Societies of England, Scotland and Berlin and was a recipient of many University medals. He was 72 years old at the time of his death.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PARIS

GOVERNMENT BANQUET IN HONOUR OF GENERAL PERSHING.

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

The Independence Day celebrations began in Paris to-day when the city authorities received General Pershing and Admiral Knapp. Marshal Foch was present. General Pershing was the guest of the French Government at a banquet presided over the French Minister of Marine.

General Pershing said the soul of France and the soul of America were wedded for all time. We might now go hand in hand together through years of peace which our common sacrifices had won.

FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

ENDS WITH RATIFICATION OF TREATY

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

M. Clemenceau stated that the French censorship ends with the ratification of the Treaty by the United States, Britain and Germany.

PROHIBITION OF TOURIST TRAVEL IN FRANCE.

PARIS TRADESMEN'S UNITED PROTEST

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

The Havas Agency states that the tradesmen of Paris unite in protesting against the prohibition of tourist travel.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET IMPRISONED

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

Lima Peru.—A revolution has broken out and the President and the Cabinet are imprisoned.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING IN ENGLAND.

MEN IN INDIA TO BE RELIEVED FIRST.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

Reuter learns that recruiting has progressed very satisfactorily averaging between four and five thousand men weekly during the past six weeks. Over two hundred thousand of the old professional army who had not finished their time are among the new recruits. The bulk of the new men enlisted either for four or seven years, consequently it is hoped that all men who fought in the war will be released before the expirations of the Military Service Act. The first obligation is sending twenty battalions to India to relieve the men there.

DEATH SENTENCES ON BUGGA AND RATANCHAND.

EXECUTION POSTPONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

The "Independent" of Allahabad understands that the Secretary of State for India has ordered execution of the sentences on Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand, who were settenced to death in the Amritsar National Bank case, be postponed pending orders of the Privy Council.

MRS. BESANT ON INDIAN UNREST.

CONDITIONS WHICH BREED REVOLUTIONARIES.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following:

Mrs. Annie Besant, who recently arrived in this country at the head of a deputation sent from India to urge upon the British Government the necessity of immediate reform in that country, interviewed by a Press Association representative yesterday, gave some idea as to the causes of unrest and the condition of the population in India.

The position, she said, was a serious one, and reforms of some sort were urgently needed. She and practically the whole body of educated Indians believed that England and India were stronger together than apart, and the strengthening of the ties which bound the two countries was a vital matter for both. "We do not want separation," she said, "but only freedom in connection with our own domestic affairs. The people want Home Rule for India, and will be satisfied for it to operate gradually in stages." She said she was in this country to assist Mr. Montagu and to obtain a certain widening of the India Bill. Any attempt to whittle down that bill would be dangerous, and might even endanger the unity between England and India. In the past efforts had been made to obtain reforms piecemeal. It was now thought that the time had come for larger reforms on the lines of self-government.

Speaking of the revolutionary party in India, Mrs. Besant said it was supported largely by German money, which had been used for many years in the effort to cause unrest. Even before the war money had been spent freely on German propaganda work, which was carried on largely by German missionaries, who taught children to "call for the German Kaiser" instead of our own King-Emperor. The first results of German propaganda were the revolutionary movements in the Punjab and Bengal. Impatience at the slow progress towards freedom by the old peaceful methods had caused the younger men in India, particularly the student class, to despair of their ever proving successful, and their participation in revolution was an act of despair. The number of this class who were associated with the purely revolutionary movement who wanted separation was small.

In the talk by England and her Allies at the beginning of the war of saving the world for democracy India saw a way out of her troubles, but it now appeared that autocracy was to remain in India. That fact, added to the high prices prevailing for everything the export of food at a time when there was famine in some parts of India, and the intense poverty of the population, created a condition of tension on which the revolutionaries were able to play.

In conclusion Mrs. Besant expressed the opinon that the danger in India arose chiefly from poverty. The average life in India was only 23.5 years, against 40 in England, because the population was not sufficiently well fed to resist disease. India lost 6,000,000 during the influenza epidemic. Half the population only had one meal a day, and that an insufficient one. Prices were high, and people had neither food nor clothing. In Bengal there had been many cases of suicide because men and women were naked and could not obtain clothes to cover themselves. Poverly inflicted horrible sufferings on the people of India which were not known here, and they asked the right to govern themselves internally in order to get rid of the intolerable condition of affairs, which gave revolutionarised material on which to work.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

BUSINESS AT NEXT SENATES MEETING.

The following business will be transacted at a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University which will be held at 5-45 p.m., on July, 23:—

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan has given due notice of his intention to move:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the new Fellows be assigned to the Faculties shown against their names in the following list:—

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Law; Principal Percy Anstey, Arts; Prof. B. K. Thakore, Arts; Prof. C. Graham Smith, Science; Prof. H. R. Hamley, Science; Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, Science; and Prof. G. B. Kolhatkar, Science.

The Rev. Dr. D Sackichan has given due notice of his intention to move:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, a supplementary Examination for the B. A., Pass Degree be held this year, commencing on the last Monday in September, and that the text-books and courses for the Examination be the same as those for the regular Examination held in April 1919.

Principal Percy Anstey has given due notice of his intention to move:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, (a) Professor Patrick Geddes be appointed University Professor of Sociology (subject to the approval of Government) with effect from the 1st of August, 1919, on the terms asked for by him, viz., appointment to be for a period of three years at a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month, but Professor Geddes to be in Bombay from November to March, with liberty to him during that period to do extraneous work which does not interfere with his University duties.

(b) That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 out of the Library Funds be placed by the Syndicate at Professor Geddes' disposal for the purpose of collecting books, bibliography and illustrative material for starting the department of Sociology."

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given due notice of his intention to move:—

(a) That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following gentlemen be appointed University Lecturers for the current year in the subjects specified against their names at an honorarium of Rs. 600 each and that such of them as to travel to Bombay to deliver the lectures be paid in addition a special allowance of Rs. 150:—

1. Prof S. N. Haji, Colonial History; Prof. V. G. Kale, Indian Economic History; Prof. P. A. Wadia, History of Economics (Economic, Doctrines); Rao Bahadur D. B. Parsanis, Indian History (Maratha Period) Prof. Shaikh Abulkadir Surfras, Persian (Qasaid-e-Khaqani); Prof. W. B. Patwardhan, Marathi Literature and Grammar (M. A., books for 1920); Mr. N. B. Divatia, Gujarati Literature and Grammar, (M. A., books for 1920); Prof. Louis. Peltier, Old French Period, including the Chanson de Roland and Montaigne; and Prof. H. L. Kaji, English Economic History.

(b) That Mr. R. B. Joshi be appointed to deliver a course of six lectures on Marathi Grammar on the terms offered by him, viz., payment of his travelling expenses.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar has given due notice of his intention to move:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, for the words "at its Ordinary Annual Meeting" occurring in General Regulation 27 (page 41 of the Calendar for 1919-20) the following words be substituted, viz., "at a meeting to be held not later than the 30th June" and for the word "January" in Regulation 29 on the same page the word "April" be substituted."

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR B. A. PASS DEGREES.

The University Registrar has issued the following notification dated 30th June, 1919:—

"It is hereby notified that a supplementary Examination for the B. A., Pass Degree will be held during the current year, commencing on the last Monday in September.

2. The text-books and courses for the Examination are the same as those for the regular Examination held in April, 1919.

3 Candidates must forward their applications for admission to the Examination through the Principals of their Colleges so as to reach the University Registrar not later than Monday, the 1st September, 1919.'

MUNICIPAL DILATORINESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In 1907, I complained to the Standing Committee of the Corporation about Gangabowdi Lane, Mazagon, being occupied by labour carts of shoeing operations carried on therein and of its insanitary condition. The then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Edwardes, had the men concerned fined and the complaint was attended to in regard to other matters also. The nuisance and the obstruction complained of, no doubt appeared at intervals, but when the Corporation, the Standing Committee or the Commissioner were again approached, they received attention and trouble stopped for some time. This state of things occurred from time to time; but when the authorities were written to, the complaints did not fall on entirely deaf ears. However, during the last three or four years, hardly any attention seems to have been paid to the grievance on this head, though petitions on petitions signed by the members of the public concerned have been collectively and individually submitted to the authorities, I may add that one of these had been signed by Mr. Joseph Baptista and I feel sure had he been on the Corporation, the grievance would have ere long been redressed. This is by the way. What I wish to bring out prominently to your notice and your readers is, that when letters go to the Municipal Executives, a couple of days or so—sometimes for a week—you do not see the carts, etc., but again these things appear You send petitions to the Standing Committee and the Corporation; and the Standing Committee and the Corporation inform you that they have been passed on to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal, and you find that all your labours after all have ended in smoke. This is really distressing. The condition of the lane is insanitary, it is fouled and at present a stream of dirty water run across, making passage impractical but for the stones thrown across it by passers-by. The Executive cannot plead ignorance; for, I have already written to them on the subject. The public have a right to expect them to do their duty.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. D'MELLO.

Bombay, July 15.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPT. C C.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 6.

On Sunday in a cricket match the Poona Gymkhana beat the Military Accounts Department C. C. by 5 wickets and 4 runs. The latter winning the toss elected to bat. An early disaster befell them, Rasker being given l-b-w for the first ball Wood was held when the score was at 6 and Gaikwad was clean bowled at 23. Nawab who scored a century not-out, yesterday, was next out at 35. S. R. Joshi and Samson then made a stand taking no chances. Spicer next took up the attack but proved unsuccessful. At 90 Samson was held at long-off. The rest could add only a few runs as the bowling of Capt. Fraser of the Poona Gymkhana proved very deadly. The innings closed for 137. Khare while playing believing the ball "dead", went to pick it. The wicket-keeper snatching it knocked the bails off. Khare was thus given run-out. Fraser took 6 wickets for 71 and Harrison 3 for 18.

Gymkhana too opened badly the first wicket falling for a paltry of 4. The next wicket fell at 28. Ingram Johnson played a dashing game scoring 39 which included 7 fours. Fraser and Spicer then added another 56 between them. Harrison and Spicer made the required runs. Spicer remained unbeaten for 57 which included 11 fours without a single chance. On account of drizzling rain it was decided to stop further play.

The scores:—

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPT. C. C.

Rasker l-b-w Fraser	0
Nawale c Spicer b Harrison	7
Wood c Lea b Harrison	3
Gaikwad b Harrison	7
S. R. Joshi c Raitkerr b Fraser	44
Samson c Ingram Johnson b Fraser	26
Lt Stevenson (capt) c Ingram b Fraser	9
Phatak not out	16
Brisley c Barley b Fraser	4
P. D. Khare run out	0
Writer st Fagnani b Fraser	4
Extras	17
Total	137

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Rait Kerr c Khare b Rasker	11
Capt Fagnani b Phatak	0
Spicer not out	57
Lea l-b-w Rasker	0
Ingram Johnson b Rasker	39
Capt Fraser c Khare b Samson	26
Harrison not out	1
Williamson, Barley, Capt Palin and Barnard did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total	141

THE JHANSI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Secretary of the Jhansi Hockey Tournament writes:—

I beg to advise you that the above tournament will be played off at Jhansi on the Railway Institute grounds about early September and the teams entering will be pleased to hear that a movement is on foot to obtain the same officers of the Committee as last year, with the addition of Lieut.-Col. Spring Walker, Cantonment Magistrate.

The Tournament took a very successful shape last year, and it may be added that some of the finest games of Hockey in India will be seen during this Tournament.

There should be no doubt that, with Col. McNeill of the G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, as president, the arrangements for the coming tournament will be all that could be desired and will bring about a good feeling with all sporting teams and individuals more especially in view of the fact that this popular officer intends leaving the Tournament open to all teams, Civil and Military, in the United Provinces and along the whole system of the G. I. P. Railway.

Further information on the matter could be obtained from the Secretary, Jhansi Hockey Tournament, Bungalow No. 244, Jhansi.

THE LATEST VICTIM.

"The Commonweal" writes:—The Press Act has been at work again—this time in connection with *Everyman's Review*, a monthly journal mainly devoted to literary articles, but with occasional editorial excursions into the realm of politics. An excursion in May has led to the summoning of the keeper of the Press to show cause why he should not be called upon to pay a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in respect of his Press. Apart from the question as to the tone of the articles objected to, the principle of the Press Act is entirely wrong, and the fact that *Everyman's Review* was not even given a warning shows that there is little desire on the part of the authorities to understand the difficulties in which the Indian editors of newspapers at present find themselves. Rumour has it that yet another newspaper is about to come under the Act for the first time. Already six Madras newspapers have been penalised. The number seems likely to become eight. But we struggle on, with our eyes fixed on the goal of Home Rule, and in the hope that some day India may know the blessing of a free Press.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Thanksgiving Service at St. Mary's Church, Poona, on Sunday.

The Hon. Mr. J. R. Rieu and the Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji arrived at Government House on Sunday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Council Hall, on Monday. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was also present.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the King Edward's Memorial Hospital, Poona City, on Monday afternoon.

The Chief of Jamkhandi, the Thakor Saheb of Palitana, Shaikh Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna have arrived at Government House, Poona.

The Central Provinces land-holders have elected Rai Sahib Nathamal of Raipur as their representative in the Imperial Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rai Bahadur Bishan Datt Shukul.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

IN ERONDOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

ERANDOL, July, 6.

The Thanksgiving Services were held in temples and mosques by Hindoos and Mahomedans in Erandol on Sunday evening.

AT AKALKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKALKOT, July 6.

All Hindus and Mahomedans of Akalkot assembled this morning respectively, in temples and mosques, and offered prayers to the Almighty for the Peace Treaty lately signed by Germany. Shrimant Rajasaheb attended the prayers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

IN SALSETTE.

Last Sunday's peace celebrations in Salsette were marked with the most enthusiastic rejoicing. The joyful pealing of Church bells, more merry than ordinary wedding ding, dong and the stirring sight of gay patriotic flags flying conspicuously gave some idea of the loyal and fervid exaltations of the spirit of the people over the great victory which has become the blessed mother of Universal Peace.

Thanksgiving masses were also celebrated in the various Churches of Salsette, the religious services being brought to a close with a grand "*Te Deum*."

Mr. C. C. M. Mendes, has sent a communication to the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Governor of which the following is an excerpt:—

"There is much joy in Bhayndar and places round about over the signing of the Peace Treaty. Our hearts are filled in thanksgiving to God for the glorious and happy termination of a titanic struggle, which sent millions of men to untimely graves and caused untold misery and devastation. That, humanly speaking, we are thankful for the happy results to the British Navy and the mighty forces at the disposal of our King-Emperor cannot be denied and our prayer is that God may strengthen and consolidate the mighty Empire which has been our shield and protection against invasion and the consequent horrors thereof. Allow me, therefore, to present our duty to His Majesty's representative here, our beloved Governor, and to place this respectful communication before his Excellency."

PATHARE PRABHUS' THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

On Sunday afternoon the members of the Pathare Prabhu community assembled in Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir on Girgaum Road and held a special Thanksgiving Service for the conclusion of the Peace. After the service, a hari-kirtan was preached in which the learned preacher described the horrors and devastation caused by the war and how the British, by their gigantic and untiring efforts, had been able to restore peace and tranquillity all over the world. On behalf of the assembly he offered devout prayers to the Almighty God that peace, tranquillity and contentment may continue to reign all over the world for ever.

At the conclusion of the Kirtan, the National Anthem in Marathi was sung, and the assembly dispersed at 7 p.m.

BENE-ISRAELS OF BOMBAY.

The Israelite Congregation met on Sunday evening in the New Synagogue, Khadak, Bombay to offer special Thanksgiving Service as arranged by the Trustees of the Synagogue.

The Service was conducted by the Rev. Levi Elizah. In the midst of the Service, an address was made to the Congregation drawing their attention how Jeremiah conveyed his message, how it was the duty of the Israelite to identify himself with the Country in which he resided, and to contribute to its prosperity and invoke Heaven's blessings for its welfare.

The Preacher and the Congregation then thanked the—Almighty for the conclusion of peace and for the great victory of the Right Cause and for all the many benefits which He has bestowed on the lands on which the British flag waves.

The Service was concluded by the chanting of Psalm 47 and by invoking blessings upon the King-Emperor, the Queen-Empress and the Royal family.

THANKSGIVING AT GLORIA CHURCH.

Solemn Thanksgiving Services were held at the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in accordance with the orders issued by his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun to the churches of his diocese. The Thanksgiving Services consisted of the *Te Deum* and other prayers and ended with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In the morning during the parish mass at 9 o'clock, the Vicar of the Church, Mgr. L. C. Pera, referred to the signing of the Peace and said that they ought to be grateful to God Almighty for the end of the war and for the grant of peace, and he asked his hearers not to cease praying, but on the contrary to continue beseeching the Almighty that the peace may be a lasting one. Similar references were made at all the other Masses.

AT PRATHNA SAMAJ MANDIR.

A special Thanksgiving Service was held Sunday evening in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir on account of the Peace. Sir Narayan Chandavarker who conducted the Divine Service delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

◆

SYMPATHY—It has been decided to hold the examination during the last week of September.

CHODRIMAL KHUSHALDAS FATNANI.—Please address your enquiries to the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 8th July, 1919.

WHAT IS BOMBAY DOING?

◆

We are astonished at the leisurely indifference of the people of Bombay in the matter of organising a strong and impressive protest with regard to the latest outrage against the Indians in the Transvaal. The Land and Trading Bill, which is passing through the Union Parliament, is a sentence of death to our fellow-countrymen, and it is our duty to send them our warm sympathies in the arduous struggle that lies before them. Let there be no mistake regarding the terible ordeal that lies before them. For their own sakes and for the honour of their Motherland, they have to resist the law of shame that is being imposed upon them by force. We are situated far from the scene of their anguish. But it is a cause in which we shall be able now, as in the past, to enlist the sympathies of all right-minded men in India without distinction of race or religion. We remember that in the great meeting held in the Town Hall in December 1913, to protest against the infamous treatment of the strikers in Natal, there were a considerable number of Europeans present who rightly made common cause with Indians in protesting against it. In having a meeting similar to that, we shall not only be able to send our suffering brethren a message of goodwill and sympathy, but we shall be able to lead an All-India movement of remonstrance against this policy of strangulation itself.

We trust that even in this time of sorrow and distraction in India, we shall be able to find sufficient public spirit among all communities to make a common movement possible. The Government of India are in honour bound to exert their utmost influence against the ill-treatment of the emigrants from this country. Apart from the humanitarian aspect of the case, they must be concerned about the essentials of citizenship which an Indian must find secured to him in the land of his domicle under the British flag. And it is imperative that the Government should be accorded the support of public opinion in the protest they have to make in the name of India. Security of life and property we can have in any country under the rule of any people. But if it is not made sacred in the eye of law in a country belonging to the Empire, let us cease talking of citizenship and the honour of all political and moral obligations. The feeling of resentment expressed in 1913, was universal and men like Lord Hardinge and Lord Ampthill led us in the protest. We hope that Lord Chelmsford will not fail us in the present crisis. The advent of Peace will not call forth cheer from Indian hearts so long as they are oppressed with the sufferings of their countrymen far away and in exile.

The country must ring with the cries of indignation at the cruel treatment of our people in South Africa. As justice tarries, the sufferers may require succour from us, and it is our duty to anticipate their needs and be prepared to give them material assistance. In an issue in which their honour is concerned, we may be sure that there will be abundant response from the people. We have hence to organise and to protest in time: it will mean a message of good cheer to the sufferers; it will be a support for Government in their task of fighting in the name of India; lastly, it will help us to be prepared against calls on our resources. We would suggest that a requisition should be immediately sent to the Sheriff by the leading citizens of Bombay, asking him to call a public meeting for the purpose. We are confident that in this matter we shall be able to command the support of all classes of people. It would be a shame if Bombay remained indifferent and forgetful of her responsibility in leading the movement. The cry of anguish from our brethren across the seas has been heard by us: they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—and we must answer.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

◆

In the composition of the Joint Committee appointed to examine the Reform Bill, there is but little to inspire confidence among the people of India while there is much to disquiet them. Whatever be the final outcome that awaits them, it is plain that if the reforms do not substantially embody the demands of the people, Parliament will not have gone far in allaying the causes of political unrest and helping the country along the way of its freedom and prosperity. For substantial reform to be forthcoming, there should be the influence of sound radical opinion in the Joint Committee, capable of asserting itself and demanding that along with substantial delegation of power to Indians, there should be more simplicity in the structure of Government. Mr. Montagu earnestly hoped that as a result of their deliberations the Joint Committee would be able to recommend an agreed Bill. We are afraid that the hope is not likely to be realised. Reactionary elements are strong in the number contributed by the House of Lords. Lord Selborne is a man of considerable personal refinement, but he is essentially an Imperialist of the old school, and there is reason to believe that his ignorance of India does not mean so much room in his mind for sound ideas. A Unionist all through his career, he reached the pinnacle of his achievement as High Commissioner in South Africa at a time when his imperialistic instincts were counted to his credit. Further, in the matter of Indian reform, he has been among the camp-followers of Lord Sydenham. In the motion raised by Lord Middleton in the House of Lords last autumn, recommending the shelving of the Reform Report by the device of a direct Committee, Lord Selborne appeared to second the proposal. On that occasion, he disguised his ignorance of India by vague and indeterminate propositions regarding the dangers of applying to India "Western" rather than "Eastern" democratic ideals. All specific knowledge of India which he possesses has, of course, been obtained second-hand from his Conservative associates. As far as India is concerned, we know him only by his speech on that occasion and by the company he keeps, and we wish that in an office to which the confidence of Indians should be the first title, there had been a man of better and more pronounced instincts in the cause of reform. Lord Midleton once embarassed himself by being Secretary of State for India. Meditating on the Joint Report, it occurred to him that "in order to promote national spirit, the authors were acquiescing in the restarting of abuses which they had spent a century and a half to stamp out"; and the caution, so gratuitous and fantastic, is the measure of his lordship's partiality to reform! He is also one of those obsolete politicians who are content to invite Indians to revel in the scope for roads and sanitation in which they may harmlessly and without further intrusion occupy themselves. Lord Sydenham is there with his theories about Katarpur riots and other deadly phenomena peculiar to India and unknown in other countries. His lordship's destructionist tactics are the best guarantee for Mr. Montagu's coming disappointment regarding "an agreed Bill." The Earl of Northumberland is a comparatively young man who has seen service as a soldier in various lands, but as a politician, we believe, he is a dark horse. In the House of Lords contingent, Lord Crewe comes as a relief. He has experience of Indian administration, is a Liberal and well associated with Mr. Montagu in the endeavour to reform the Secretary of State's Council. We do not believe that he will be a drag, nor do we think that he will prove a great impetus in the right direction, especially in view of his declared doubt "if the advent of Dominion self-government can be seen in his life-time." Among the retired officials of India who had had character enough to dissociate themselves from the mendacious tactics of the Indo-British Association, has been Lord Carmichael, and while we welcome his presence in the Committee, we regret that his serving is not a matter of certainty. If in his place, Lord Islington comes, we may be secure that he will not try to defeat the ends of a policy to which he subscribed. Lord Sinha's presence was expected. We hope that in his official anxiety to see the Bill through, he will not forget his duty as an Indian and obtain as much improvement in the Bill as he individually can.

While obscurantism has been well represented from the House of Lords, we are sorry that among the members selected from the Commons there should have been such a paucity of well-informed Progressives. Mr. Montagu is an asset so far as the safety of his Bill goes, but India is not going to be content merely with Mr. Montagu saving his own Bill. If the proposals of reform pressed by Indians now are not accepted, they will have before them the task of getting what they want in the immediate future. Sir John Rees and Mr. T. J. Bennett belong to a Parliamentary group intent on saving the "scheme" or, at any rate, definitely accepting the principle of diarchy in the provinces. Not less important than that are their known views about the faction for indefinite communal representation; but as we have observed, we cannot trust them to work actively for the furthering of reform right up to the Central Government. In this respect, Commander Wedgwood's group of radical reformers has not been treated with due regard. Sir Donald Maclean is the leader of the Liberal party in Parliament and in him Mr. Montagu is likely to find a tractable colleague: at least his recent speeches in Parliament indicate that he is a warm friend of the Bill. Sir Henry Craik belongs to the professorial order of politicians and has distinguished himself by a comfortable distrust of everything new. Profoundly impressed with the worth and sufficiency of the Indian Civil Service, his plea in the House of Commons was that the wisdom of administrators should not be ignored. We infer from his prolix utterance in the House of Commons, that in the proposal of stagnation and non-responsibility outlined by the majority of local Governments, he sees statesmanship, and we shall not be surprised if, in due course, he is found among the Tory reserves from the Lords. Mr. Ormsby-Gore is said to be one of the coming men. He is a supporter of fiscal autonomy for India, and he is strongly in favour of reducing the reserved list to the lowest limits. A wise selection would have contained more Labour members than one. Mr. Spoor may, nevertheless, be trusted to urge the claims of India's freedom from a standpoint larger than that of dry-as-dust politicians whose endeavour is to give something to Indians without the bureaucracy foregoing anything. On the whole, we regret that the Committee does not contain a more representative and fuller body of sane reformers. An "agreed bill" is not likely to come. Considering the real reserves of Parliamentary power, we should rightly have had a better selection for the Joint Committee.

Notes of the Day.

◆

"Thundering Setences."

Apropos of the sentences passed by the Punjab Martial Law Commissions, the following remarks of Lord Morley from his letter to Lord Minto are both revealing and appropriate:—

> "I must confess to you that I am watching with the deepest concern, and dismay the thundering sentences that are now being passed for sedition, etc. I read to-day that stone-throwers in Bombay are getting *twelve months*! This is really outrageous. The sentences on the two Tinnevelly-Tuticorin men are wholly indefensible—one gets transportation for life, the other for ten years. I am to have the judgment by the next mail, and meanwhile—thinks he has said enough when he tells me that "the learned Judge was in no doubt as to the criminality of two men." This may have been alright, but such sentences! They cannot stand. I cannot on any terms whatever consent to defend such monstrous things. I do, therefore urgently solicit your attention to these wrongs and follies. We must keep order, our excess of severity is not the path to order. On the contrary, it is the path to the bomb."

The recent sentences which have sent a thrill of horror through every Indian heart are as "indefensible' as they are "outrageous". "They cannot stand." We hope public opinion in the country will fully immediately and unitedly exert itself to see that they do not stand.

The Interpellations.

On another page will be found reproduced a few of the more interesting interpellations and the replies thereto given by Government in the Bombay Legislative Council at its session yesterday. Looking to the number as well as the nature of the questions put, it is but fair to the honourable members to say that little, if any, exception can be taken to them. No doubt some identical questions have been asked by more than one member, as for instance the questions on the subject of the wholesale arrests at Hyderabad, Sind, in April last, but such a thing is difficult to prevent in the absence of any organisation among the non-official members. Nor can it be said that many useless questions have been asked. The general tone of the official replies also affords evidence of a greater sense of responsibility and less impatience than displayed on previous occasions. Of course, not all the replies—not even the majority of them—can be viewed as satisfactory from the public point of view. Take for example the replies given to the interpellations regarding the Hyderabad arrests and house-searches. That these were conducted in the most irresponsible manner and that those who sanctioned them deserved the severest censure at the hands of the Government will be apparent from the questions and answers on this subject.

A Matter for Enquiry.

That even such a person as the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri should have been suspected and subjected to the humiliation of a house-search shows the utter disregard of public decencies of which the local C.I.D. and other officials were capable. As Government admit, the offence was alleged to have taken place on March 30th, but it was not till the 26th April that the first information was recorded by the police. On this belated report the police proceeded to upset the whole city by making wholesale arrests and house-searches. But what was the upshot of these terror-striking proceedings? Nothing. And yet, Government have not vouchsafed to the public any assurance that they instituted an enquiry, or mean to institute one, into this discreditable affair, with a view to bring home to the local officials the highly reprehensible character of their doings. Should the "men on the spot" be allowed to possess a *carte blanche* to disturb a whole population on the least pretext and should the humiliation and suffering of the latter count as nothing? We trust, however, that Government will yet see their way to institute an enquiry into the affair. Again, the Government reply to the queries on the subject of the joint-principalship of the local Arts School, is unsatisfactory in the extreme. But, perhaps, Government could not have given a more reasonable reply, because the present management of the school itself is anomalous. There is no advisory board and the School is practically neglected by Government from year's end to year's end. This has been so because no definite ideal is behind this School.

Liquor Monopoly.

Coming to replies to other interpellations, we feel somewhat assured by the statement that no embargo has been placed on the circulation of this journal in Government institutions and registered public libraries. The disclosures regarding the lending of Mr. Montgomerie's service—or, as official euphemism would have it, deputing Mr. Montgomerie—in connection with the Tilak-Chirol case, are too unpleasant to be dwelt upon, but we have to thank Lord Willingdon's Government for the episode. In regard to the liquor licenses in Kolaba District, the explanation given of the concessions granted to Messrs. Carew and of the monopoly given to members of one single family to control no less than a dozen shops at Malad and Uran is highly unconvincing. The statement that "the enquiry does not disclose that the above licensees are united in interest financially with the former contractor or with each other" is obviously an echo of the local Excise official's report. We doubt very much whether any impartial enquiry has been held. Government should not rely on the report of the Excise official alone. Undesirable monopolies of this type are bound to occur in an administration which is not subjected to any criticism by advisory bodies.

Neglected Kanara

We draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the article on "Some needs of Kanara" published elsewhere in this issue. The writer has pointed out therein how unbearable is the pressure of the population on land in the district becoming year by year and has dwelt on the necessity of providing greater agricultural and industrial by-occupations for the agriculturists. The need for rapid internal communications, especially coast-wise communications, as well as railway connections with the adjoining districts of Hubli, Dharwar and Shimoga is keenly felt. The necessity of developing the excellent harbour at Karwar—the third best harbour in the Presidency—is also dwelt upon. Finally, the writer has drawn pointed attention to the problem of malaria, which has been spreading in the district of late and endangering the safety of the population. The continued neglect of Government to investigate matters, when there is clear evidence of a diminution of the population, is severely criticised. We trust the Government of Sir George Lloyd will take up the whole question in earnest and remove once for all the causes of constant complaints of the people of Kanara district.

Latest Aerial Exploit.

The announcement that the British airship, R34, has successfully accomplished the journey across the Atlantic will no doubt be hailed throughout the Empire. This is the third British venture—and the second successful one—and bids fair to surpass the previous case, both British and American in point of magnitude of achievement. R34 is among the largest airships afloat, being 639 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, while the topmost point of the hull is 92ft. from the ground. It is stated to possess a range of 6,000 miles and a speed of 60 miles an hour. Its petrol tanks have, it is stated, a total capacity up to close upon 6000 gallons, weighing in the aggregate over eighteen tons. We have been told that it carries crew and passengers numbering in all 30, and it is fitted with a 250 h. p. engine. The machine by itself weighs nearly 30 tons and has a lifting capacity of 29 tons more. These figures give an idea of the unprecedented character of the exploit just achieved and places it in quite a different category from the previous attempts. Though the honour of the first successful attempt to fly the Atlantic belongs to America, there is every indication that Britain will take the lead in the regular trans-Atlantic traffic.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE AT CANADA.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. at midnight, July 7.

Montreal.—A general garment workers strike has been called in Canada demanding same wages as in Chicago.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR MORE TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

ALARMING INCREASE IN POLICE EXPENDITURE.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

The Legislative Council commenced work with the resolution of joy at the victorious conclusion of the war moved by the Hon. Mr G. K. Parekh, the father of the Council, who spoke of the Peace as a just peace. His Excellency the Governor echoing the sentiment made a typically parliamentary speech referring to the courage that never stopped to calculate the cost. "If we have been scarred" said his Excellency, "we have also scored." After exhorting the necessity of relief in the safety Of solidarity and restraint his Excellency said the three outstanding principles of his administration would be firmness, sympathy with Indian aspirations and earnestness of purpose.

The discussion on the revised financial statement was begun by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, who found the statement satisfactory but emphasised the alarming increase in the expenditure on Police. His speech which was thoughtful, closely reasoned and convinin- was listened to with attention by the Government bench. Dewan Bahadur Godbole pointed out that instead of increasing the number of sub-inspectors and deputy superintendents of Police Government should spend money for opening careers for Indian youths in industrial pursuits. He pleaded strongly and eloquently for the establishment of technical schools. He referrend to overcrowding in professional colleges as a serious grievance.

He complained that well-boring was not attended to and lamented the haphazard and inadequate famine programme and pointed out the necessity of opening famine works in each affected district.

Rao Bahadur Naik following spoke of the administration calculated to develop moral progress of the country, gave dozes of flattery all round and pleaded for separate health department. The type of nominated members represented by the Hon. Mr. Naik will not pass away even after diarchy.

The Hon. Mr. Desai severely criticised the want of adequate pay to the village accountant. He complained against parsinomy in the grant of licences for arms for protection against wild animals and gave instances of injury caused by such parsimony to villagers. He complained that crop inspection was taken of villages as a whole and said that in awarding revision it was equitable to inspect crops of individual owners who suffered. He pointed out how 22 villages have one stamp-vendor and people have to trudge miles before they could secure stamps. He complained that the resolution restricting the number of liquor shops passed in the Council last year was not acted upon by Government on the flimsy and untenable plea that it was passed by a bare majority. Mr. Desai proceeded to show how the percentage of population dependent on agriculture had increased during past 30 years showing how industries were dying out. He therefore pleaded the urgent necessity, with a closing balance of 4 crores, of opening one technical school for each village of over 4,000.

After the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas supported Dewan Bahadur Godbole regarding the necessity of developing ports as much as railways as a means of transport, the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai drew attention to medical inspection of schools. The resolution on the subject was moved by him 6 years ago but Government had delayed any decision on the matter, however, owing to the encouraging attitude of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola he felt that constructive action would be taken.

The Hon. Mr. Pranjpe spoke of the lot of primary teachers in a fine speech which, if not happily phrased, attracted attention owing to the sympathy with the teachers which it breathed. He pleaded that primary teachers should be given better treatment than any labourers.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe was terse in comment and over cautious in phraseology as usual.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi was yehement in voicing the complaint regarding the hardships of litigants attending Courts' in the districts.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis reply to the debate was extremely unsatisfactory, though sympathetic in tone.

H. E. the Governor wound up the debate with another speech in the Parliamentary style patting administration on one hand and inviting free legitimate criticism on the other. He unfortunately held out no hopes of an immediate extensive programme of technical education. He expressed sympathy with the teachers, whom he described as the stewards of the future, but said nothing about liberalising their salary. The Council passed two non-controversial Bills and is in session.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 7.

The July sesions of the Bombay Legislative Council met to-day at the Council Hall. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presiding. There was a full attendance of members and the visitors' galleries were more crowded than usual. Lady Lloyd and Master Lloyd were among the visitors in the balcony.

At the outset the hon Messrs. Bahadurji. F. Clayton. St. Gibbie. Mead, Mountford. Rieu. Robertson and Sale took the prescribed oath of allegiance. The list of questions and answers were then read out by the Secretary to the Council.

THE PEACE RESOLUTION.

The hon. Mr. Parekh then requested permission to move a resolution on the Peace. His Excellency having accorded permission, the hon. Mr. Parekh moved:—"That this Council expreses its profound thankfulness and tenders its heartfelt congratulation to Great Britain and her Allies over the glorious victory achieved by them in the great war resulting in the conclusion of a just peace and the suppression of Prussian militarism and brute force, with which the world was so long threatened, this Council also expresses its rejoicings at the most distinguished part played by India in the war by her enormous sacrifices of blood and money, which have won her a conspicuous place in the Empire; this Council requests his Excellency the Governor to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor, a humble token of expression of congratulation on behalf of this Legislative Council on the final achievement of a successful and just peace."

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd in putting to vote the peace resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Parekh said:—

"Gentlemen,—It is, I think, fitting that a resolution of this character should not only be the first on the agenda of our business to-day but also that it should be moved by the Hon. Mr. Parekh who is. I think, the oldest member of this Council. We meet here to-day to open this session of my Legislative Council at a moment that has in importance no comparison in history and it is safe to say that none of us here will ever live to see a period more athrill with greatness for our Empire or fraught with more hopeful possibilities for our people. Five years ago, if we take back our minds, Europe was at peace. But at the same moment Germany was covertly putting the final touches to her laborious preparation which were intended to subjugate all Europe and to humiliate and take away from England and the British Empire her long won liberties. With the sure instinct of our people and with a courage which never stopped to calculate the cost England threw herself with a small army but a great heart unquestioningly into the greatest of those of the many struggles for freedom with which England has been nobly identified, and it is only now a very few days since the whole Empire has emerged secure from that struggle with her honour not only unstained but absolutely unchallenged and with her freedom not only unimpaired but enhanced. It is true that there are to-day many who feel somewhat dismayed at the world-wide turmoil that vexes the whole of the universe and who seem to have expected that the signing of peace must necessarily be accompanied by both goodwill and repose. I do not really know, gentlemen, why this was expected. History gives no evidence on which to base such a hope. But of this I am absolutely confident that dismayed as we may be, and as we must be, by the huge responsibilities that have come to us at the end of this war, we need have no fear of our destiny and may look ahead at the huge responsibilities and great difficulties that confront us with the same unquestioning eye with which our armies looked at what seemed the mortal dangers on the battlefields of the Marne and the rough beaches of Gallipoli. We may forget the past and look forward to the future and after all if we are heavily scarred we have also very heavily scored.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES AND NEW DANGERS.

Gentlemen, this peace is to bring to India new responsibilities and with them possibly new dangers. The Reform Bill is, I am glad to say, now before Parliament and I hope will be passed into law without any great delay. It is our task, both the task of my Government and of you gentlemen, to guide India's aspirations and enthusiasm which, after all, the British people are responsible for awakening, and it is our pride that we are so responsible, out of the difficult and sometimes stormy waters of transition into the ample harbours of prudent and deliberate achievement. Just as in our armies a regiment that tries to move with forced marches become a rabble, so equally in our national development you should remember that the safety and solidarity of a state is perfected by steady advance rather than by forced marches. But this must not delay in starting out on the march. The sooner we came to grips with the problem the more certain we shall be of our success. That has always been my view and it is still my view and I look forward with unwavering confidence to the task that lies before us. Gentlemen, it is personally my sincere desire, and I know my Government share it with me, that in all the problems with which my Government may have to deal, it may show to the people of this presidency those three, as I think, greatest qualities of government, namely firmness, energy and a generous sympathy with the aspirations of the people, qualities which alone will enable us in the days to come to secure the confidence of all the people of this presidency.

Gentlemen. I thank you for the loyal resolution which you have proposed and which I will certainly convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor. As is customary, in the case of resolutions of this nature I propose to put this to the Council standing. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously, the Hon. Members standing.

The resolution was passed, the whole Concil standing.

◆

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following are the main items contained in the Revised Financial Statement prescribed to the Council by the Hon. Mr. Curtis:—

The provision of 1.69 for "Original Works" under Irrigation Minor Works for Sind the table given in paragraph 52 (c) of the Revised Financial Statement for 1919-20 has been reduced by 10 and a corresponding addition has been made to the provision of 8,94 for Maintenance and repairs under the same head.

The provision of 1,30,00 for expenditure under 45, Civil Works—Public Works Department, is now distributed as follows:—

(i) Original Works—		
Works in progress—		
Civil Buildings	27.60	
Communications	15,17	
Miscellaneous public improvements	6,29	
New major works	25,24	
Discretionary grants for minor works to certain Heads of Departments.	8,00	
Reserve	2,20	
		84,50
(ii) Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	10,24	
Communications	16,85	
Miscellaneous public improvements	91	
		28,00
(iii) Establishments		15,00
(iv) Tools and plant		2.50
Total ...		1,30,00

In Bombay Provision has been made for the following.—

Kennedy Sea Face Wall, Bombay (300), Gateway of India at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay (200), tank at Visapur (100) and disposal of the Poona sewage effluent (28); and

(x) Royal Science Institute, Bombay (20).

NEW MAJOR WORKS.

Among the new major works the more important are:—

Sind.

(i) Civil buildings on the Old Jail Site, Karachi, (100), District and Sessions Court, Larkana (60), provincialization of roads in Sind (50), distillery at Kotri (50), New Kardarate at Tarai, Fuleli Canals District (40), quarters for the Cantonment Police, Karachi (25), bungalow for the Additional Judicial Commissioner at Karachi (20), offices of the Public Works Department at Karachi (20), additional accommodation in the warehouse at Bubak, Western Nara District (19), and quarters for warders at the Hyderabad Jail (11).

Northern Division.

(ii) Works to be carried out by the Electrical Engineer to Government (130), land at Arnala for the Headquarters of the Thana District (77), working the boring plant (60), works in connection with the three Government Houses (45), Headquarter Police Lines at Rajkot (40), Mamlatdar's Kutcherry at Bulsar (30), road from Utelia to Moti-Boru in the Ahmedabad District (30), Police Lines at Ankleshwar (26), Drafa (20), Borivli (20), Panvel (10), Dakor (10), Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow at Surat (15), block of 8 cells for convicts and warders in the Central Prison, Sabarmati (15), acquisition of plot C, D and E for the extension of the Civil Hospital and Medical School at Ahmedabad (15), office of the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division (14), resurfacing miles 34 to 40 and miles 53 and 54 of the Bombay-Poona Road (14), increasing the width of the Dhandhuka-Gogho Road (12), Police Inspector's bungalows at Wadhwan and Songad (12), bungalow for the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur (10), Improving the road from Ranpur to Barwala in the Ahmedabad District (10), Borsad-Dehwan road, Kaira District (10), Godhra-Pali Road, Panch Mahals District (10), road from Shenwa to Dolkhamb, Thana District (10), road from Khardi to Parali, Thana District (10), quarters for the Mahalkari and his establishment at Mokhada in the Thana District (10).

Central Division.

(iii) Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona (50), Ahmednagar-Tembhurni Road (50), distillery at Deolali (40), Traveller's Bungalow at Sholapur (38), Police Lines at Bhusawal (30), Pandharpur (20), Thalner (12), Mhasurli (11), Baramati (11), and Budhpur (10), improvements at Poona-Nasik Road (30), causeway over the Girna at Jalgaon on the Dhulia-Bhusawal Road (25), bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik (23), extension of the Dhulia-Bhusawal Road to Berar Frontier, section from Edlabad to Chikhli (20), Pachora-Jalgaon Road (20), Chalisgaon-Nasik Frontier Road (20), acquisition of Bungalow No. 1, Lothian Road, Poona (20), land for Civil Bungalows, Poona (20), road from Lakh to Deolali (15), breaking metal on quarries of Kajgaon-Parola Road (15), causeway across the river Burai at Chimthana on the Songir-Taloda Road (10), breaking metal on quarries of Parola-Dharangaon Road (10).

Southern Division.

(iv) Levelling and clearing the land around the ancient monuments at Bijapur (50), Police Lines at Hubli (30), Yellapur (10), Tuberculosis block at the Civil Hospital at Dharwar (20), Sub-Judge's Court at Gokak in the Belgaum District (10), improvements to Sadashivgad-Kadra Road in the Kanara District (10).

Bombay.

(v) Quarters for officers at Colaba (150), land for the New Central Press at Agripada (108), Central Police Station and residential quarters for officers of the Alexandra Dock Police, Bombay (88), country liquor warehouse, Bombay (80), quarters for the staff, servants and sweepers of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga, Bombay (50), quarters for clerks, stewards, etc., at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, (50), acquisition of land for peons' chawls, Dadar (50), electric lift at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay (20), quarters for Nurses, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay (20), Preventive Chowki of the Excise Department at Sion (12), and Pavilion for the Grant Medical College Gymkhana (11).

MR. CURTIS' SPEECH.

The hon. Mr. Curtis then presented the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1919-20. He said the Government of India had made no changes in their proposals, and therefore he had nothing to say on that point. He wished to refer to the absence of the permanent member in charge and hoped the hon. Sir George Carmichael should have a speedy recovery and return soon.

Continuing the hon. Mr. Curtis said it was usual on the occasion to make some general brief observations. Speaking of the rainfall he said it had been very much better than what they expected ten days ago, when he was told that he would be in charge of the budget. Nothing was more gloomy than the monsoon outlook. The returns of the recent days, however, showed that the rainfall was more than average, except in Ahmedabad and Kathiawad. On the whole it was to be hoped that no figures of famine expenditure were given in the Budget. Up to the end of 31st March they had spent sixty and one lakhs under famine and big estimates have been framed for the current year. He hoped the large sum they had provided would not be necessary.

Mr. Curtis, in conclusion, said he had taken over the Department only within the last fourteen days and humourously observed that he had not been able to go through many of the conundrums contained in the 500 pages before him.

THE DEBATE.

The hon. Mr. Desai complained of the inadequate pay of village officers, as the collection of land revenue depended upon the energy of these men. For the last two years he had been pressing on the attention of Government this matter, but still no attention appeared to have been paid. True, some of the village officers were getting war-allowances, but he asked that permanent increases must be made in their pay. Another matter the speaker wished to refer to was the grievance of the ryots in regard to policy of Government in issuing gard to the policy of Government should adopt a little more liberal policy.

Proceeding the hon. Mr. Desai complained of the dearth of stamp-vendors and said:—In certain places villagers had to walk ten or twelve miles to get stamps.

Dealing with the Excise Revenue, he said when he had complained last year there was an enormous increase in it. Lord Willingdon had asked him to bring in a

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY'S FINANCE

REVISED STATEMENT FOR 1918-19.

INCREASED BUDGET EXPENDITURE FOR 1919-20.

The current year's budget estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1919-20, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 11th March 1919, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures stand as shown in the following table:—

	1918-19.		1919-20.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
OPENING BALANCE	3,69,68	3,91,96	4,55,26
REVENUE	9,43,08	9,80,19	10,38,27
EXPENDITURE	9,03,02	9,16,89	10,52,00
CLOSING BALANCE	4,09,74	4,55,26	4,41,53

(The figures are in thousands of rupees.)

BOMBAY'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

ITS URGENCY AND IMPORTANCE.

SOLUTION OF "DEPLORABLE" AND "DISGRACEFUL" STATE.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNMENT RESOLVED ON.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, yesterday, when the adjourned discussion on the proposition moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas regarding the housing question, was resumed, and eventually an amendment moved by Mr. P. Anstey was passed, representing to Government the importance of dealing at a very early date with the question in all its bearings and of devising practical measures for increasing the housing accommodation for the poor and the middle classes in the city, including the opening up of new areas for buildings and the importance of means of speedy transport, and assuring Government of the Corporation's readiness to co-operate with them.

The proposition, moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas was as follows:—

"That the President be requested to address Government respectfully representing the desirability of appointing a representative Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report at a very early date on the housing question in all its bearings and to suggest practical measures for increasing housing accommodation for the poor and middle class population of the City, including the question of opening up new areas for building and the means of speedy transport."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.

WANTED NO TALK BUT ACTINN.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he was surprised that such a proposition should have been brought forward when the subject had already in the past been very exhaustively dealt with by the Bombay Development Committee. He did not think any useful purpose would be served by any lengthy discussion on the subject in the Corporation. If members wanted Government to appoint a Committee, they should send a representation at once without again going into a detailed discussion of the subject, which, as he had said, had already been exhaustively dealt with by the Development Committee which had discussed almost all the points raised by Dr. Viegas in his speech. A large number of the population of Bombay consisted of dock labourers and mill operatives, and if these were properly housed, a large part of the housing problem would have been solved. He (the speaker) asked the Corporation to pass the proposition without further discussion.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was of opinion that the time for talk had now gone and what was urgently required was action and speedy action if they wanted to grapple with the question seriously. Talk was now no use whatever, as the question had been thoroughly discussed by the Development Committee and other Committees. He himself was not going to enter into any detailed discussion of the question but would refer to a point or two raised in Dr. Viegas speech, Dr. Viegas had said that 6 lakhs of people could be accommodated on the 2,000 areas of land between Worli and Sewree. This gave a ratio of 300 persons per area and if they acted up to this suggestion they would be creating another slum in the north of the island. A great authority on the question had laid down 42 persons as the maximum number that should be accommodated per area, and they should certainly pause before they agreed to Dr Viegas' suggestion to accommodated 300 persons per acre.

WANTED IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S LIBERAL HELP.

As regarded the development of the north of the Island, cheap and speedy means for transport should be provided and that could only be done with the help of Government and railway companies. The speaker next urged the claims of Bombay to a generous contribution from the revenues of the Government of India. Bombay was an Imperial City; it was the gateway of India, but it had also to pay the penalty of greatness, and to assist it in meeting with the difficulties of its position, he thought the Government of India should make a liberal grant to the city's municipal revenues. A similar claim on the part of Marseilles had been recognised by the French Government. The Imperial claims of that city had been recognised, and it had been very generously helped from the general revenues of France.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said that if Dr. Dadachanji's recommendation about housing 42 persons per acre was accepted, even the whole of Salsette would not suffice to meet the situation. As to the development of Salsette, it was no use asking people to go to live there and unless they provided them with speedier and cheaper means of communications than those existent at present. People naturally did not like to go to live so far away where there were no schools to which they could send their children, no dispensaries or other facilities.

He (the speaker) was of opinion that they should in the first instance devote their attention to developing the vacant areas nearer the city, and he thought the Corporation had done a great mistake when it allowed the railway companies to build workshops between Dadar and Mahim. It was eminently one of those areas, which should have been utilised for housing the people. It was much nearer the city than Salsette. They should first develop every available area in the Island itself, and when that was done they might approach Government asking them to develop Salsette.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji attributed the high mortality in the city to the overcrowding that existed and said it would never go down until they took steps to reduce overcrowding.

He was of opinion that Government should take a lead in the solution of the housing question and he felt sure that the Government of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who had at the Corporation dinner, the other day, and also elsewhere, spoken so feelingly on the urgent necessity of dealing with the problem, would lose no time in grappling with the situation promptly and effectively.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said the housing question was one of supreme importance and should be tackled at once. He thought a Committee, consisting of representatives of Government, the Corporation, the railways companies and others, would be of great use. But even apart from that, he said, he could not understand why the Bombay Municipal Corporation should not have a housing department of its own, when the London County Council and those of some other cities in the West had it. He urged the appointment of a Housing Committee of the Corporation.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. M. B Velkar was of opinion that both Government and Corporation had failed to deal with the housing question properly. The city slums had become the breeding places for a number of diseases, and it was the duty of Government, and the Municipality and all other public bodies interested in the welfare of the city to take up the question in hand in right earnest. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd had told them that Government would be willing to co-operate with the Corporation in solving the question. He (the speaker) asked everybody concerned to lose no time now in dealing with the question.

The President at this stage said he would say a few words with a view to enable the Corporation to come to a decision quicker. He believed that this question of housing was at present occupying the serious attention of Government, and he was in a position to say that Government were considering a scheme whereby the Government, the various local bodies and employers of labour could combine to solve this question. He therefore wished to point out that when there was a scheme whereby by a combination of Government, the various local bodies and employers of labour this housing question could be brought within the range of practical politics, it would not be much use their asking Government to appoint a Committee.

HOW THE PROBLEM COULD SOON BE SOLVED.

He thought this question was capable of immediate solution if Government, the Corporation and the employers of labour came forward to do their respective part. If all these were prepared to sacrifice something he did not see why this question should not be solved very soon.

Mr. J. A. Wadia wished to say that old members had very short memories. Some years ago a great effort had been made by the Improvement Trust in co-operation with the mill-owners for the improvement of the housing conditions, but the Corporation would have nothing to do with it, and he wanted to bring that to their attention.

Dr. Sukhia asked what was the point the speaker was driving at.

RECLAIM THE BACK BAY.

Continuing, said Mr. Wadia, the Trust had given them back more than one crore of rupees in the shape of improvement of their (Corporations) property for the money they had paid to the Trust. He thought the problem was capable of solution if all the employers co-operated with the Government and the local bodies. He thought the reclamation of the Back Bay was a problem of the greatest importance and it was of the greatest benefit to the poor of the city. One of the chief things to be done for the benefits if the poor and the middle classes was the reclamation of the Back Bay and the rich people would pay all the expenses of improvement. The scheme should be taken up in hand for the benefit of the poor and he thought nothing would be lost by passing the resolution. There was no dearth of land for building operations even in the city itself, Mr. Wadia said.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the various aspects and difficulties of the situation had already been discussed in detail by the Bombay Development Committee, although nothing practical had come out of it. The President had thrown no light on the situation by his speech but the speaker was aware that the Improvement Trust was preparing a very elaborate scheme for the development of Dhanvi Wadala, etc. and when those schemes were completed it would mean a great improvement.

"THROW OUT THE RESOLUTION!"

He could not understand what good the Committee would do, as the Government were aware of the mind of the public on this question. He thought the suggestion of Dr Valker that all those housing schemes might be helped out of the Imperial revenues was a good one as it was an Imperial question, but he did not think any good would come out of the resolution. He would therefore ask the Corporation to throw out the resolution.

Mr. N. M. Joshi thought the present question had nothing to do with the Development Committee's report, as they had not discussed the question, then and the Corporation had also moved forward much price then. He thought nothing would be lost by the appointment of such a Committee.

Mr. P. Anstey said the question of housing was one of supreme importance. After the intervention of the President he thought, however that some sort of modification was necessary in the reduction and he moved an amendment.

MR. ANSTEY'S AMENDMENT.

"That the President be requested to address Government respectfully representing the im-

(Continued on page 8.)

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION BILL.

◆

THIRD READING PASSED.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

The Women's Emancipation Bill to-day passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 100 votes to 85. No political importance attaches to the Government's defeat.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

◆

LORD ASTOR ON REDEMPTION OF GOVT. PLEDGES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

In the House of Commons, Lord Astor representing the Local Government Board opposed the passing of the third reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill which the Labour Party introduced. Lord Astor said that the Government would introduce its own Bill next week to redeem its election pledge of equality for women in civil, judicial, but not in ecclesiastical matters. Powers would be taken to exclude women from certain branches of the Civil Service, notably Indian, where it was considered by all competent authorities that it would be unwise to admit women at present on the same terms as men. The Bill would also enable Peeresses to sit in the House of Lords when it was considered advisable. It would not deal with franchise comprehensively because that might have to be revised later in consequence of the proposals for devolution within the United Kingdom.

LABOUR CRISIS IN ENGLAND

◆

3,60,000 OPERATIVES IDLE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

Three-hundred-thousand cotton operatives fifty million spindles and three-quarters of a million looms are idle in Lancashire.

(Continued from Column 2).

obtaining an excuse for instituting massacres.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO RATIFY PEACE TREATY.

◆

DURING SECOND HALF OF JULY.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 2.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

Berlin.—The National Assembly will probably ratify the Peace Treaty during the second half of July.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

◆

WILL NOT BE READY BEFORE NEX WEEK.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

Paris.—The Council has been engaged completing the Austrian Peace Terms, but it is thought that they will not be ready before next week. It is intended that the Austrians after they have received the last section of the terms shall be given ten days to study them.

It is also intended in order to save time to incorporate in the Austrian Treaty all modifications made in the final draft of the German Treaty which would equally apply to Austria. These modifications are mostly on points of detail.

ARMISTICE BETWEEN GERMANS AND ESTHONIANS.

◆

GERMAN TROOPS TO EVACUATE LETTLAND.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

Copenhagen.—As a result of the Allied mediation armistice between the Esthonians and the German troops was signed at Riga yesterday providing that the Imperial German Troops shall evacuate Lettland quickly and both the Imperial Troops and the Baltic Landwehr leave Riga by 5th July.

OBSTRUCTING RELIEF WORKS IN HUNGARY.

◆

REPRESENTATIONS TO BE MADE TO BELA KUN.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

Paris.—It is understood that representations will be made to Bela Kun, if he persists in obstructing relief work in Hungary and that a small force of Allied troops will probably be despatched to assist the relief work.

EX-KAISER'S EXTRADITITION.

◆

A HIGH DUTCH OFFICIAL'S OPINION.

NOTE TO HOLLAND SIGNED BY ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

Amsterdam, July 3.—Interviewed by a representative of the "Telegraff" a high government authority stated that the question of extradition of the ex-Kaiser would be solely of a judicial character. The demand for extradition would be examined in the light of the laws and the treaties connected with extradition. If the demand were found to be formally correct the tribunal at Utrecht in whose jurisdiction Amerongen was situated must hear the ex-Kaiser and within a fortnight after that must advise the Government of its decision. The Government would then make a final decision. The "Telegraff" declares that it is exceedingly doubtful whether extradition will be permitted.

22 OR 23 POWERS TO SIGN NOTE.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

Reuter learns that the note to Holland regarding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be signed by 22 or 23 Powers.

TRIBUNAL TO BE COMPOSED OF ALLIED JUDGES.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

The most discussed passage in the Premier's speech in the lobbies of Parliament was the trial of the ex-Kaiser in London. It was observed how closely the secret had been guarded. It is presumed that the tribunal will be composed of British, French, Italian and American judges and that the trial will take place in the Law Courts. It is understood that steps will immediately be taken to secure extradition. During his residence in Britain the ex-Kaiser will be under the strictest surveillance.

SPECULATION RIFE IN LONDON.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

The announcement that the ex-Kaiser will be tried in London, has started a flood of speculation regarding the procedure. It is expected that Holland will not resist the representations of practically the entire civilised world for extradition.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Kaiser will be brought to England in a British ship and will be imprisoned in the Tower. The selection of judges will take some time, while the proceedings will be delayed awaiting the arrival of a Japanese judge. Specific counts of impeachment, it is expected, will be a violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. A death sentence is unlikely. The Court will probably decide on detention for life. The Kaiser will be allowed to choose his own counsel, but with the narrowing of the indictment no attempt to prolong the proceedings by calling a mass of witnesses will be permitted. A British judge will preside.

FRENCH PRESS' SATIFACTION.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

The Havas Agency states that the French press expresses its satisfaction at the announcement that the Allies have decided to tr the Kaiser by an International Allied Tribunal sitting in London.

GERMAN CRIMES ON SEA.

◆

SEVENTY NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

Reuter learns that the Admiralty has prepared a list of seventy German naval officers including Tirpitz who will be tried for crimes on the sea. The list will be submitted to the committee dealing with the acts violating the laws and customs of war.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN EAST AND WEST PRUSSIA.

◆

FOMENTING A REBELLION AMONG POLES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

Reuter learns from Polish sources that the Germans have been secretly fomenting a rebellion in East and West Prussia Silesia and Posen. The rebels do not recognise the new German Government nor the signature of the Peace Treaty. The Poles are taking military counter-measures. Efforts to provoke the Poles continue.

The Germans attacked on June 23rd a number of frontier villages in Upper Silesia. The attacks are a part of the plan to create a rising of the Poles with a view to

(Continued in Column 1).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

◆

(Continued from page 7.)

Bill for abolishing revenue derived from Excise, but he knew, as the Council was constituted at present, a Bill of that kind stood very little chance of getting through.

WANTED INCREASED ALLOTMENT ON EDUCATION.

Passing on to Education, the hon. Mr. Desai expressed his thanks for the increased allotment during the last four years. Educational expenditure had gone up by 75 per cent., but there were further needs for increase, for example there were sixty five (?) boys in the various schools in the Presidency hostel, accommodation had been provided for only 945 students. The need therefore undoubtedly existed for more hostels. There were only two High Schools for females in the Presidency, and Government put forard the plea of inadequate funds. His suggestion was that most of the drink money should be spent under this head. The hon. Mr. Desai next pleaded for the opening of more village hospitals, and passing on, referred to the large number of helpless orphans as a result of the last influenza epidemic. In the Budget, only ten thousand rupees had been provided for Orphanages. Now that the war was over there was a large surplus of the Recruiting Fnud. It had been suggested that this money should be spent in war memorials. That was no doubt a noble object, but part of the money should be spent in founding more Orphanages.

The hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole said the Budget was on the whole very satisfactory. Of the items running over a crore he noticed one crore and forty-four lakhs had been allotted for Police. He objected to such large expenditure. The estimates were higher by 37 lakhs over those of 1917-18. The presidency police was going to cost them Rs. 2,400 per head and the district police Rs. 450. These figures he considered to be exxcessive. He noted with satisfaction that a crore had been allotted for education and congratulated the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla on getting such a large amount. He however complainted of the inadequacy of the sum of five lakhs set aside for technical education.

LESSONS OF PRESENT FAMENE.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas confined his remarks mostly to the recent and existing scarcity. He said there were some outstanding lessons of the present famine. One of them was something must be done by Government to reserve fodder for an emergency. He appealed to Government to carry on and not to discontinue the experimental farm growing along the bed of the Nerbuda. The Hon. Mr. Parshotamdas drew special attention to the intensity of the famine in former year and comparatively less suffering experienced to-day. That was due to the network of railways. The railway communications were still inadequate. He impressed upon Government to take advantage of water transport facilities and find out possibilities on the coast of Guzerat and Kathiawar.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh characterised the recent famine as the greatest of visitations the Presidency had, but at the same time, admitted Government could not do everything. Fodder reserve was a necessity that should not be forgotten. The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked for more dispensaries and medical assistance to cattle. Referring to the Police Department, he maintained that in the recent years housebreaking had increased and recovery of property had decreased and he asked the attention of the departmental officers should be drawn to the matter.

At this stage Council adjourned for lunch.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe continuing the debate when the sitting was resumed said he wished to offer a few remarks under Law and Justice and Civil Administration. His first complaint was that ryots did not get speedy justice and the second one was that they had to travel a good distance to come across a court house. Speaking on the urgent complaint he quoted as a typical example of a court in Poona where some cases fixed in 1915 and 1916 were still pending. The Hon. Mr. Sathe appealed to Government to create new places of subordinate judges to meet the increased demand.

MR. CURTIS' ERPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis in replying to the debate said he hoped this would be the last occasion in which the budget would be discussed in that form. A Finance Member in office for a fortnight was supposed to possess encyclopaedic information and find solution for all difficulties and so he had had to wade through 300 pages of printed matter. He would, however, attempt to reply to some of criticisms that had been offered. First he would take police expenditure against which a good deal of criticism had been directed. Excluding Public Works, expenditure under Police was the largest. An Hon. member had objected to the eighteen lakhs provided for police quarters as being too large. He would attempt to meet that criticism and show that this large expenditure was remunerative. At present a number of police men got 4 rupees a month or 48 rupees a year by way of house allowance. The quarters proposed to be constructed would cost Rs. 750 for each policeman. In the long run this would mean a saving and he ventured to hope it was a sound form of state expenditure. Moreover, it would mean housing of certain amount of police men in healthy quarters instead of their living in dirty unhealthy insanitary places which nobody knew where. Mr. Curtis then referred to conditions prevailing in Bombay and Poona which made provision for quarters imperative. The Hon. Member then dilated upon the need for paying policemen a living wage and said that for some years they continued to pay them only ten rupees while a cooly was earning a rupee per day. He did not believe in going to open market under present conditions when the Labour Corps and S. and T. Corps were absorbing a large number of men. He referred to Poona as an instance which showed that the increases in pay sanctioned were not attractive enough. In Poona a large number of places in the rank and file still remained vacant.

Continuing Mr. Curtis said, as far as he could make out, the main cause of the large increase in police expenditure was due to the grant of war allowances. The policy of Government at present was to go on with war allowances as far as possible until things returned to a normal level and existing conditions had passed, when it would be possible to determine on the permanent increases in pay to be granted.

Dealing with the Medical Department Mr. Curtis admitted that mortality from mysterious influenza was no doubt high. It was the same all over Europe where effecient medical aid existed and too much stress need not be laid on the number of training of medical men in the presidency. A new medical school had been opened at Dharwar.

INCREASED WATER TRANSPORT.

Referring to the Hon. Parshotamdas' suggestion for increased water transport Mr. Curtis said the subject had not received the attention it deserved owing to war conditions. The passing of the Landing and Wharfage Act had put them in possession of a fund to carry on investigations. With the passing away of war and when marine engineers became available Government hoped to extend their investigations in regard to coastal sea transport between Bombay and Kathiawar.

Referring to the criticisms directed against Law and Justice he said that though nominally under Government yet they were under the supervision of the High Court to whom a reference was necessary before anything was done, but Government would enquire into the cases of alleged hardship.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

◆

R. 34 LOST IN DENSE FOG.

NORTH OF TRINITY BAY.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

St. Johns.—R. 34 was lost in dense fog North of the Trinity Bay at 6-30 Greenwich mean time.

EXPECTED AT ST. JOHNS AT NOON OF 4TH.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

St. Johns.—R 34 reached Notre Dame Bay at six o'clock this morning. The airship is expected to arrive at St. Johns at noon.

POSITIONS OF R 34.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4, 9-10 a.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

The position of R 34 at three o'clock this morning Greenwich time was 51/20 North and 48/40 West.

ADMIRAL KERR ABANDONS TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

St. Johns.—Admiral Kerr has abandoned his projected Trans-Atlantic flight which be was to undertake in a Handley-Page machine.

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

◆

DEMPSEY BEATS WILLARD.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

Toledo, Ohio.—In the world's heavy weight championship Dempsey beat Willard, the holder, in the third round.

DAVIS CUP SELECTIONS.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd., 11-15 p.m., July 7.

The following are the Davis Cup selections.—

The preliminary round takes place on July 25th.

British Isles: Roper Barrett, Kingscote, Arthur Lowe and Mavragordato.

South Africa, Aitken, Dodd, Raymond and North.

PRINCE OF WALES ADDRESSES AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

The Prince of Wales addressing the Australian Soldiers in London said he hoped to see them in Australia very soon.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

◆

MR. COCHRAN'S OFFER OF £ 25,000.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

Mr. Cochran offers £25,000 sterling for the contest in London between the winner of to-morrows match between Willard and Dempsey and the winner of the Carpentier-Beckett match at the Olympia on September 2nd.

BOMBAY'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 7.).

portance of dealing at a very early date with the housing question in all its bearings and if desiring practical measures for increasing the housing accommodation for the poor and the middle classes in the city's including the opening up of new areas for building and the importance of means of speedy transport and assuring the Government of their readiness to co-operate with them."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia, seconding the amendment, said Dr. Viegas had done a great service to them in bringing the subject for discussion, but they knew that the matter was receiving the attention of the Government. The Governor had taken up the subject since he landed in this city, and the public had indications of his interest in the matter in the speeches he had made. He thought that the best solution of the matter was to pass the amendment, as it would remind the Government of the urgency of the whole matter, and they would expedite same. The proposition of Dr. Viegas was a sound one, but it would not serve the object which he had at heart. Mr. Anstey's amendment on the other hand would expedite matters, which admitted of no delay in solution.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik supported the amendment, as he thought it would speed up matters.

DR. SUKHIA'S FEAR.

Dr. Sukhia, speaking on the amendment objected to the last portion of it, as he thought it would commit the Corporation too much. He feared they would have to contribute to the expenses if the Government helped in the matter, but they had many other calls on their purse, the supply of pure water for drinking.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported the amendment, but he asked Mr. Anstey to insert the words "Town and Ireland of Bombaty" as otherwise they would be made responsible for the development of areas outside the Island.

Mr. D. B. Mantri also supported.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said the time for speaking had gone by and the time for action had come; he therefore supported the amendment.

Mr. P. J. Murzban supported the amendment; he disagreed with Dr. Sukhia, and thought it was as obligatory on the Corporation to supply housing accommodation as supplying pure water to the city.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy said, he admitted that when Dr. Viegas gave notice of motion he was prepared to support the proposition. But it seemed that the position had changed since then. As pointed out by the President, there was a concrete scheme placed before Government. There was very little difference between the amendment and the proposition. Both admitted the urgency and importance of the housing question. He (the speaker) hoped any concrete scheme, which might have been prepared, would soon be submitted for public criticism. Dr. Sukhia had objected to the last part of the amendment; but he (the speaker) asked him if he was aware that even in England no housing scheme could be undertaken unless the State, the local authorities and the employers of labour contributed their own share. There was bound to be a certain loss. If this Municipality was prepared to bear its share, then and then only the best course open to this Corporation would be to accept the amendment moved by Mr. Anstey.

MEDICAL VIEW-POINT.

Col. H. Gidney said, he wished to touch on the medical aspect of the matter in so far it concerned the health of the City of Bombay. Viewed from that light, the proposition brought forward by Dr. Viegas was one of supreme importance and demanded their speedy and early attention. He was a new member of this body, but his experience had been that the one thing which had been most often and severely and at times unfairly criticised was the Municipal Executive especially the Public Health Department. But now he found that its most bitter critic disapproved of Dr. Viegas' proposition. They wanted to reduce the death-rate and to improve the health of the City. The main remedy was a proper solution of the housing question. If they solved that, the death-rate would be reduced and the health improve *ipso facto*.

After several other members had spoken in support of the amendment, Dr. Viegas said eight lakhs of people in the City were living in one room tenements, the parents as man and wife, and the children with them. Nothing was more deplorable and more disgraceful than that. About five lakhs of people in Bombay were also homeless, and what had they done to improve matters. He had no other object in bringing forward the proposition than that of serving the interests of the City. He thought, however, they should support the amendment of Mr. Anstey, and Dr. Viegas withdrew his proposition accordingly.

Mr. Anstey's amendment was then adopted by the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF NORTH RUSSIA.

◆

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM CAUCASUS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

Reuter understands that the British evacuation of North Russia has already been begun and by the time ice forms there will be no British troops there except the volunteer missions. British troops will also be withdrawn from the Caucasus. It is pointed out that evacuation has always been the Government's intention.

CAPTURE OF TSARITSIN.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 7.

General Denikin captured Tsaritsin on June 30th, after hard fighting with many prisoners and much booty.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

◆

DUTY OF BRITAIN.

◆

AGA KHAN'S APPEAL.

The Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali write to the "Times" as follows. Their plea writes "India," will have the support of all Indians:—

At this critical moment we regard it our duty, as citizens of the British Empire, to plead once more for a considerate hearing at the Peace Conference of the Mussulman case on behalf of Turkey.

The tranquil development of Asia, and especially of India, closely concerns England. We venture to submit that in the light of the anguish and pain which the threatened dismemberment of Turkey has created among Mussulmans it is for England to stand by the Prime Minister's solemn pledge which will always remain memorable in the annals of the world as the statement of a far-sighted and just policy, which had the desired effect of calming the anxiety of Moslems and enlisting their co-operation in the war against German ambitions. His words, already quoted by prominent public men with a knowledge of the Mahomedan mind, will not lose force by repetition. After stating some of the objects of the burden of war that we had undertaken he said as follows:—"Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." And he proceeded to clinch his assurance in the following words:—"While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race *with its capital at Constantinople* (the italics are ours), the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalised and neutralised, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are in our judgment entitled to a recognition of their separate national condition."

Nothing could be more explicit nor more emphatic than the Prime Minister's pronouncement made in the name of England. It remains, therefore, for England to satisfy the Associated Powers that the wholesale destruction of Turkey is not compatible with the interests of her Empire or her good faith towards the vast millions of her Mussulman subjects. The Minister for India, responsible for her peace and good government, did not overrate by one word the extreme gravity of the situation, or the dissatisfaction and resentment to which the attempt to throw over the Prime Minister's pledge has given rise in India and elsewhere.

At this moment a great scheme of constitutional reform in India is on foot; its complete success must, to a great extent, depend on the whole-hearted and loyal co-operation of all His Majesty's Indian subjects. It would, in our opinion, prove a real calamity if the Mussulman community, numbering over 72 millions, were to stand aloof in sullen bitterness.

WHAT THE MUSSULMANS WANT.

We believe that no statesman is more alive to the dangers of the situation than the Secretary of State for India. What do the Mussulmans want; what do we plead for? Neither they nor we ask for any new status for Turkey. We consider it, however, our duty to urge, for the fair name of England, nay of the British Empire, that the pledge our Prime Minister in the name of England gave to the world, and in particular to the world of Islam, should be maintained; and that the Turkish sovereign, as the Caliph of the vast Sunni congregation, should be left in absolute possession of Constantinople, Thrace, and Asia Minor stretching from the north of Syria proper along the AEgean coast to the Black Sea—a region "predominantly Turkish in race." It would, in our opinion, be a cruel act of injustice to wrench any portion of this tract from Turkish sovereignty to satisfy the ambitions of any other people. Instead of bringing peace to Western Asia, such a settlement will sow the seeds of constant wars, the effect of which cannot be expected to remain confined to the country where they happen to be waged.

For the defection of the unscrupulous adventurers who dragged their stricken people, who had already undergone great misery, into the world-war, Turkey has been sufficiently punished by the secular expropriation of some of her richest provinces. But we submit that the maintenance of the Ottoman sovereign's spiritual suzerainty in those countries, whilst maintaining his prestige and thus conciliating Mussulman feeling, would be the means of making the position of the Mussulman rulers or governors of those countries unimpugnable. But so far as Thrace, Constantinople, and the homelands of the Turkish race are concerned Mussulman feeling from top to bottom is absolutely opposed to any interference under any shape with the Sultan's sovereignty.

We ask your permission to add one more remark. The Afghan outbreak, which we deplore, should not be used, as seems to be suggested in some quarters, for the purpose of avoiding the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's pledge or the due consideration to the feelings and sentiments of the Mussulman people. The outbreak in India did not deter Mr. Montagu from carrying out his promise to His Majesty's Indian subjects; nor should outbreaks like those of the Afghans or Kurds deter the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's assurance or from doing what is an act of simple justice dictated by both policy and humanity.

ESTHONIANS CAPTURE BOLDERAS FORTRESS.

◆

CORDON ROUND RIGA TIGHTENING.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

An Esthonian communique says:—The Esthonian warships have captured the fortress of Bolderas at the mouth of the Dvina and chased German craft four of which the Esthonians seized. Riga is now attacked from north, east and west and the cordon is ever tightening.

INTERPELLATIONS.

TILAK-CHIROL CASE.

The following are among the questions asked in yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

By the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi:—

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., had been deputed to England, by Government to assist Sir Valentine Chirol in a civil suit brought against him by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Poona? (b) If so, how long was Mr. Montgomerie absent from India? (c) What is the total amount of money including Mr. Montgomerie's salary spent on the deputation out of the public exchequer? (d) To which head is the amount of money debited? (e) Was Mr. Montgomerie deputed with the approval of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for India?

A.—(a) Mr. Montgomerie while on leave in England was placed on deputation in connection with the case of Tilak *versus* Chirol and another, as the issues in the case involved questions concerning the administration of the Bombay Presidency. (b) Mr. Montgomerie was absent from India from the 14th September, 1918, to the 22nd April, 1919. (c) During his absence Mr. Montgomerie was from the 14th September to the 12th December on privilege leave and drew the leave allowances to which he was entitled. From 13th December to 22nd April Mr. Montgomerie drew deputation allowance at the rate of 2/3rds of his pay, or Rs. 933-5-4 per mensem, *plus* £1-1-0 *per diem* subsistence allowance while in England, i.e., from the 13th December to 29th March. Mr. Montgomerie's passage to and from England was paid by Government. The amount is not known to this Government. (d) The amounts paid to him in India were debited to "19—A, Law and Justice." It is not known to this Government exactly to what head of account the payment made by the India Office has been debited. (e) Yes.

DECREASE IN POPULATION IN KANARA.

Q.—(a) With reference to the remarks made by the Commissioner, S. D., about Kanara on page 29 of the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part II, for the year 1916-17, will Government be pleased to state the causes which, according to Mr. Tupper, lead to the diminution of population in Kanara? (b) What were the recommendations made by Mr. Tupper for the removal of the causes and what action have Government taken on them?

A.—(a) Mr. Tupper attributes the increasing depopulation to the increasing pressure of forests on cultivation. (b) Mr. Tupper recommends an increase of in-forest cultivation and more clearance round village sites. A detailed report on the subject is now awaited from Mr. Tupper.

KANARA FOREST PRIVILEGES.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if they granted any privileges to the people of Kanara as regards the use of the forest there during the last year? (b) If so, have the privileges stimulated agriculture in the district?

A.—(a) Rules for the exercise of privileges in Kanara forests are published in Government Notification No. 6079, dated 27th June 1911, printed at pages 1026 to 1029 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, of the 29th idem. The Commissioner, S.D., has also been authorised this year to grant permits for tali palm trees when desirable. (b) The object of privileges is to assist agriculturists, and Government presume that this object is achieved.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that under a circular order from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, all Government institutions and registered public libraries have been required to discontinue the "Bombay Chronicle"? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to place a copy of the circular order on the table?

A.—No.

By the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—

SECRETARIAT: RACIAL STATISTICS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) What is the number of the members of the Subordinate staffs of the various departments of the Government Secretariat? (b) How many of them are Christians, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans?

A.—(a) 340. (b) 64 Christians, 213 Hindus, 52 Parsis, 6 Mahomedans and 5 Jews.

POONA-BOMBAY TELEPHONE.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to stat when the telephone connection between Bombay and Poona will be opened to the public? (b) and on what terms?

A.—(a) The line will be thrown open to the public when it has been put in good order to Government's satisfaction. (b) It is propose to charge a fee of Re. 1 for a unit call of three minutes' duration.

PROPOSED MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state how far the scheme of the Mahomedan College referred to in the discussion which took place in this Council has advanced? and (b) Will Government lay the scheme on the Council table? and (c) State when the college will start working.

A.—(a) to (c) Government propose to issue a Press Note on the subject on receipt of a reply from Sir Muhammed Yussuf who has been addressed in this connection.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS RESEARCH.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken on the report made by the committee appointed to consider the question of the establishment of a Pharmacological Laboratory for scientific experiment with and research into indigenous drugs.

A.—Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., who has drafted the report and who is now on leave in England has been deputed to see personally the principal Pharmocological Laboratories in the United Kingdom to collect information and report on the principal questions concerned.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKES.

By the Hon. Sardar S. C. Moodliar:—

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leading articles in the "Times of India" of the 13th January, 1919, about the Bombay millhand strike? (b) Have Government taken any steps to set afloat an enquiry into the origin and causes of the strike? (c) Have Government taken any steps to prevent recurrence of a similar catastrophe? (d) What was the loss of life and property resultant on the strikes and what was the charge on the public purse to restore order?

A.—(a) No official reference has been made to Government in respect of these articles. (b) Government consider that the strike is primarily to be attributed to the economic conditions prevailing at the time. They do not contemplate any formal enquiry. (c) Government have taken all necessary measures to secure the maintenance of law and order. (d) One Police Constable and five strikers were killed. Government have no information as to the extent of the damage inflicted on private property. A claim preferred by the Bombay Tramways Company is now being investigated. Order was restored by the Police and military forces in the discharge of their duty and it is impracticable to frame a separate estimate of the cost.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT.

By the Hon. Rao Bahadur Naik:

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say when they will be able to introduce the Local Self-Government Act?

A.—The question of amending the existing legislation regarding both district local boards and municipalities is under the consideration of Government and the necessary amending Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council shortly.

OFFICERS AND THEIR WIVES.

By the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say if the Inspector of Drawing insisted that, to enable him to carry on confidential official correspondence, his wife should be employed as his personal assistant; if so, is she employed by Government? (b) What other officers of Government who have confidential work to do are given the services of their wives at the expense of Government for such work?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative. (b) No officers of Government have been given the services of their wives at Government expense for confidential work.

PRICES CONTROL SCANDAL.

Q.—(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the issue of the *Independent* newspaper of Allahabad dated the 21st June, 1919, in which fac simile reproductions of two letters are given relating to the way in which the control of prices in Bombay was practically managed? (2) Who is this Pestanji Nusserwanji Dastur who sent these receipts for commission received for facilitating the sending of waggons? (3) Is it a fact that there are widespread rumours relating to alleged mal-administration and corruption in this department of control and that a reference is made to the same in articles appearing in the same issue of the *Independent* and in the *Capital* newspaper of Calcutta? (4) Have Government taken any steps to inquire into these rumours and have they considered the question of publishing a Press Communique on the matter with a view to allay widespread public discontent and suspicion?

A.—(1) Yes. (2) He is believed to be a commission agent. (3) The attention of Government has been called to the article in question. (4) Government have made certain inquiries, but in view of the fact that legal proceedings are about to be instituted no further statement is possible at this stage.

BOMBAY ART SCHOOL.

Q.—(i) Has the attention of Government been called to the leading columns and the correspondence columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of dates February 15, 21, 28 and March 15, wherein the affairs of the Bombay School of Art are discussed?

A.—(i) Yes.

Q.—(ii) (a) Is it a fact that from the beginning of this year two joint-principals, Messrs. Wallace and King, have been appointed? (b) What are their previous qualifications and experience? (c) What are the terms of their appointment? (d) How many, and what, hours do they attend the school every day? (e) How much teaching work do they do every week? How many hours a week did the former principal, Mr. Burns, do?

A.—(ii) (a) Yes, as a temporary measure necessitated by war conditions. (b) Mr. Wallace is a well-known Civil Engineer and writer upon technical education. He has twice acted as Principal of the School of Art, once in 1899 and again in 1913. Mr. King has been a Lecturer on Elementary Building Construction in the same institution since 1912.

Q.—(iii) What steps have Government taken to secure a permanent incumbent for the post? and has the post been advertised in England and India?

A.—(iii) The Secretary of State for India has already been requested to take the necessary steps to select a gentleman to fill the post in question. No application for the post have been invited by advertisement in India.

Q.—(iv) Have any Indians with European experience applied for the post?

Q.—(v) Is there any Advisory Board in connection with this School of Art?

A.—(v) No.

Q.—(vi) What excursion grant is sanctioned every year for enabling the students of this school to visit places of architectural and artistic interest in India; and how many students were taken on this excursion during the last three years?

A.—(vi) The budget provision for the excursion grant of the institution for the last three years is as follows:—

	Amount. Rs.
1916-17 ...	750
1917-18 ...	750
1918-19 ...	1,500

Q.—(vii) What portion of the excursion grant was spent on the expenses of the principal last year? Did he accompany the students and help them to study Moghul architecture at Agra?

Q.—(viii) Who appoints the examiners of the school and are there any outside Indian experts appointed to examinerships?

A.—(viii) The Board of Examiners for conducting the Drawing and Art examinations to which the Honourable Member presumably refers is appointed by Government. Since 1917 an outside Indian expert has been appointed as one of the examiners.

N.B.—As regards the remaining points, the information is being collected.

KOLABA GRAIN SHOPS.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Collector of Kolaba issued an order on the 25th May, 1919, to say that the cheap grain shop opened by the municipality of Panvel would get no permit for the purchase of rice unless it undertook to sale rice at a rate not lower than annas five per adholi and unless it agreed to hand over all profits from the sale to a fund known as the poor fund? (b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Collector's order?

A.—(a) to (c) Government have no information, but inquiries will be made.

HYDERABAD POLICE ARRESTS.

By the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say—(a) Whether on the 20th April, 1919, the police at Hyderabad, Sind, searched several houses including the residential house and the office of the Honourable Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, and arrested several people? (b) Whether very heavy bail was demanded and taken from the gentlemen arrested, ranging from Rs. 50,000 downwards? (c) Whether these gentlemen continue still to be on bail and no complaint has been lodged against them in a court of law? (d) Whether according to the first information report recorded under section 154, Criminal Procedure Code, the offences were alleged to have taken place at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 28th and 30th March, 1919? (e) Whether the first information report of the alleged offences was recorded on the 26th April, 1919? (f) Whether according to the information recorded by the police on the 26th April, 1919, the Honourable Mr. Bhurgri's name was included among the accused as one who had taken active part in the commission of the offences under sections 117, 141 and 147, Indian Penal Code, at Hyderabad on the 28th and 30th March, 1919, respectively? (g) Were Mr. Bhurgri's house and office searched on the strength of this information? (h) Whether according to the first information report one Swami Govindanand was alleged to have taken active part in the commission of the offences under sections 117, 141 and 147, Indian Penal Code, at Hyderabad on 28th and 30th March, 1919? (i) Have the authorities come to learn that he left Hyderabad on the 24th March, 1919, for Karachi and delivered lectures on the 26th, 27th and 28th at Karachi? (j) Were Swami Govindanand's movements watched by the police and whether his arrival at Karachi and his departure from it were reported by the Karachi police and are on record? (k) Were the C. I. D. reporters present at Govindanand's lectures including that of the 28th March, and have they reported his speeches? (l) Did Swami Govindanand return to Hyderabad on 29th March by the Quetta Mail which reached Hyderabad, Sind, about 3 p.m. on that day? (m) Is the informant who has lodged the first information under section 154, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 26th April, a public servant? (n) Has Mr. Bhurgri applied to Government to hold an open enquiry into his matter? What is the result of his application? (o) Did the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sind, call a conference of leading men of the district on 12th April, 1919? (p) Were the alleged accused persons invited to that conference?

A.—(a) Yes. The searches were carried out on the 26th, 28th and 29th of April, not the 20th. (b) Yes. (c) The bail bonds have been discharged. No complaint has been lodged. (d) The offence was alleged to have taken place on March 30th. (e) First information was recorded on the 26th April, 1919. (f), (g) and (h) Yes, subject to the answer given to (d) *supra*. (i) It has been reported that Swami Govindanand left Hyderabad for Karachi on March 22nd and returned to Hyderabad on March 27th. (j) Yes. (k) The C. I. D. at Karachi reported that Govindanand delivered speeches on the 22nd, 23rd and 25th March only, not the 28th. (l) Reference is invited to the answer to (i) above. (m) Yes. (n) No official application on the subject has been received. (o) Yes. (p) Yes, with the exception of Shaikh Abdul Masjid.

BUCKET-SHOP BETTING.

By the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna:—

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the existence of "bucket-shops" in Bombay and Poona where bets are taken on race-horses freely and openly during the racing season? (b) If so, what steps have been taken by Government under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, or any other enactment to punish this illegal practice?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) Government are considering the matter.

THE "CHAIR" SYSTEM.

By the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in connection with the resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Bhurgri at the last session suggesting the abolition of the chair system?

A.—The Commissioner in Sind has been asked to have the necessary inquiry made on the subject.

CATTLE MORTALITY.

By the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state how many cattle in each of the famine-stricken districts died of starvation from the beginning of the famine till the end of May, 1919?

A.—The information is not available and cannot be collected otherwise than by a detailed inquiry in every village which Government cannot undertake to make.

BUILDING AT SANTA CRUZ.

By the Hon. Major C. Fernandes:—

Q.—Is it a fact that the Catholic Housing Society, the Saraswat Housing Society and other individual proprietors are anxious to provide residences for the middle and lower middle classes within the notified area of Santa Cruz and that their progress is seriously hampered for want of drinking water?

A.—Yes. The scarcity of water was partly responsible for hampering the progress of the societies in providing residences in the notified area of Santa Cruz.

TODDY TAX.

Q.—Have there been frequent complaints from the people of Salsette, Bassein and Kanara against the taxation of toddy as being excessive and, if so, have Government taken any steps to reduce the tax?

A.—A few petitions were received from Salsette, mostly emanating from one individual. There have been no complaints from Bassein and Kanara. Government are not prepared to reduce taxation as there is no evidence that it is in any way inordinate.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN KOLABA DISTRICT.

By the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamath:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state if the Excise Department have investigated whether at Mahad and Uran about a dozen liquor shops are practically owned by one licensee, the licenses being held in different names of his relatives, who have no connection with the liquor trade or the locality? Will Government please state the facts of the case?

A.—Twelve shops in the Kolaba District have been secured by persons connected by relationship or by service with the late country spirit monopoly contractor for the district. One nephew secured four shops previously held by his father and uncle. Another nephew and a distant cousin hold two and three shops respectively. Two shops are held by a former employee of the contractor who was also a distillery manager at Uran. One shop was secured by a bidder who is employed by the contractor in other matters. Under the former monopoly system the Contractor's relatives and some of his employees had an interest in the trade in the district. The enquiry does not disclose that the above licensees are united in interest financially with the former contractor or with each other.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Umrigar's letter regarding the Parsi Political Union and cannot but admire his enthusiasm to see it started amongst the Parsis. May I say, Sir, that the contemplated Parsi Political Union is, so to say, merged into the Parsi Central Association, which is to be inaugurated next week by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy? The aims and objects of the new associated are already published in the Gujrati papers and they cover politics, economics and education.

It seems that there are some men, and Mr. Umrigar appears to be one of them, who indulge in adverse criticisms about the attitude of the Parsis towards the Rowlatt Act, and towards the present political situation in India. In all fairness, Sir, will you please permit me to draw their attention to the following:—

1. Sir Dinshaw Wacha was perhaps our very first leader, who raised his voice against the Rowlatt Bill, and telegraphed to his Excellency the Viceroy to drop it.

2. Sir Hormusjee Wadia publicly supported the meeting of the Home Rule League convened in Bombay to denounce the Rowlatt Bill.

3. Sir Dinshaw Petit presided at the public protest meeting convened by the Bombay Presidency Association, where he, along with Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Cowasji Jehangir, J. B. Petit and H. P. Mody, condemned the Rowlatt Bill in unequivocal terms.

4. In the Imperial Council Sir Dinshaw Wacha spoke and voted against the Bill.

5. The Parsi writers and the Parsi papers have, without exception, opposed the Rowlatt Bill in emphatic and unmistakable terms.

6. At the same time, they have been foremost in appealing to the Viceroy to discontinue Martial Law in the Punjab, to defer capital sentences passed in the Punjab Court Martial trials; and to release Mr. Kalinath Roy, one of India's talented and level-headed, selfless and fearless editors.

7. And Sir, have not Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Hormusjee Wadia raised their emphatic protests against the Government of India Despatches

8. And has not Sir Dinshaw Petit substantially supported the Congress Committee's historic protests regarding the Rowlatt Act, the Disturbances in the North, etc?

9. Asd Sir, have not the Parsis boldly come forward to protest against the Deportation of India's popular Editor, Mr. Horniman, and against the pre-censorship of the "Bombay Chronicle?"

Will any impartial critic still hold that the Parsis have not played their part well in the present politics of the country? Sir, the real test should be qualitative and not quantitative —Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Apollo Street, Fort July, 2.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 868, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

London Regiment, 2nd Lieut. E. J. Macrostie.

Indian Army:—Captains C. T. Burn-Murdoch, H. R. Traill, 2nd Lieut. P. H. B. Furely.

I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. A. G. Wakefield.

WOUNDED.

R.A.M.C.:—Capt. J. W. Lane.

Indian Army:—Major G. H. Russell, Lieuts. R. E. Hunt, W. D. Kelso, S. C. Scott.

I.A.R.O.:—2nd Lieut. W. Higson.

Frontier Constabulary Lieut. A. F. Perrott.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Indian Army:—Lieut. F. W. Leese.

JAIN SWETAMBER EDUCATION BOARD.

A Bengal Branch of the above Board is opened at Calcutta, to decide and settle the religious course of instruction to be introduced in the Hindu University, Benares.

Babu Rajkumar Singh Mukim is appointed Secretary of the Bengal Branch.

PUBLICITY BOARD FOR MADRAS.

TO ACQUAINT PEOPLE WITH GOVT. ACTIVITIES.

LORD WILLINGDON EXPLAINS HIS POLICY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 5.

H. E. the Governor to-day opened a conference at the Banquetting Hall regarding publicity in relation to Government activities. A very large number of officials and non-officials, both from Madras and the mofussil were present. His Excellency in the course of his opening speech said:—I must frankly admit that to my mind one of the faults of our system of administration seems to be we are rather too much inclined to administer the various departments without taking the public sufficiently into confidence and I feel that people at large have every right to urge they should be kept more fully informed of all that is going on. It is true that at the meetings of the Legislative Council honourable members have opportunities of questioning, or criticising Government on various matters, but these meetings are few and far between and until those happy days arrive when we shall sit in council as we do in England for long periods without interval, I think something that will procure further publicity is essential and it is not only to the general public that I feel this will be a great advantage, but also to many officers of Government, particularly in the districts, who should be, and, I hope will be, kept much more fully informed of the general policy and work of Government at the headquarters.

RECENT ACTION AGAINST PRESS.

Referring to the influence of the press in giving publicity to accurate information, His Excellency said:—It is with the greatest regret that during the few short months that I have been head of the administration of this presidency, we have found it necessary to take legal measures against certain organs of the press. I can assure you and I think my record in the Bombay Presidency will prove this that no one dislikes more than I to fetter in any way freedom of views and opinion on public questions. I have within the last few weeks had an opportunity of very free and frank discussion with some of the principal editors of our daily papers. I have, and believe that this discussion may be of mutual advantage to us both. I am glad to feel that I have been able to learn something of the difficulties under which they labour, difficulties, which, let me say, I trust that the result of this meeting may largely smooth away. I hope and believe as a result of our conversation they realise their own immense responsibilities to the public, especially in times of serious political agitation and unrest and have got a more clear idea of the difficulties and responsibilities of Government too. In this connection I should like to make a short observation of a personal nature. I have seen it said lately (I am not quoting the exact words) that this unfortunate Governor with broad and liberal views is being dragged at the tail of a chariot of his bureaucratic colleagues and has been forced to agree to these actions, which we have taken under the Press Act, much against his wishes and inclinations. I should like it to be clearly understood that so long as I am the head of the administration of the Madras Presidency, I take the fullest responsibility for the action of Government. My views on the future of India have never been disguised. My desire to satisfy, as far as is possible, the political hopes and aspirations of Indians is ; well known, but I am determined that the fine record for loyalty and good citizenship which this Presidency has long held and which has stood the test in the past of many anxious times, shall not, if I can help it, be undermined by speeches or writings of an undesirable character. Let me repeat what I said only a few weeks ago in replying to the address of the Madras Corporation that every Government must expect to receive criticism of their action and should welcome that criticism, but we have a right to decision, but we have a right to demand that the criticism should be fair.

IDEA OF BOARD WELCOMED.

After his Excellency opened the conference, he called for general discussion on the question of a Publicity Board. The speeches showed the conference welcomed very warmly the formation of a Publicity Board. His Excellency said that from the speeches so far delivered, he understood the main idea to be that, if possible, the publicity bureau should be purely an information bureau. In good many speeches there was also an idea that Government should be eliminated from the bureau, which should be a non-official one. His Excellency failed to see why there was this terrible suspicion of Government. So far his Excellency and the Government were concerned, the idea was that the Publicity Board should be a purely information bureau on all possible subjects and people who ran the bureau should not indulge in any way in controversial matters. His Excellency then called for remarks on the subjects on the agenda.

KALINATH ROY'S CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am extremely sorry to see that Babu Kali Nath Roy, had to suffer owing to the use of the word martyer in one of the telegram sent from Delhi. This news was wired on the strength of a notice issued by several signatories I never anticipated that the wiring of this news would have such far-reaching consequences and I regret very much to the use of the word in the telegram which has put Babu Kali Nath Roy to so much trouble.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. Desai.

Sabzimandi, Delhi, July 7.

AKOLA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

CONDEMNS PUNJAB GOVTS. POLICY.

RECALL OF VICERCY URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, July 7.

Under the auspicies of the Home Rule League, Akola, a public meeting was held in Rajeshwar temple. It condemned India Government's Punjab policy, demanded to H E. the Viceroy's recall, supported the Congress Deputations in their demands for provincial autonomy and responsible Central Government.

It further supported the resolutions of All-India Congress Committee in this respect.

A stirring address by Mr. Agale, editor of the "Maharashtra" of Nagpur was delivered.

DELHI TRIAL.

ARGUMENTS FOR DEFENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 5.

Mr. C. R. Das arrived here last night. To-day he with Messrs. Abhayankar, Asaf Ali and Bose appeared for Mr. Shankar Lal. The public taking an intense interest in the case, the Court-room was packed. Before Mr. Das commenced his argument, two witnesses were examined, one of them being Colonel James, a Court witness. Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, the Colonel said that he found Fakir Mahommed suffering from delusion caused by hammering inasmuch as he was unable to shake off the fear of being killed even when solemnly assured to the contrary; that Fakir was not demented and that he did not apply all the scientific tests prescribed except the memory test to ascertain the state of his mind that he has heard that Fakir has claimed Rs. 50,000 as compensation.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. N. Bose, witness admitted that in forming his opinion he had to depend very largely on the statement of the patient.

Mr. Das then commenced his arguments. He said the accused Shankar Lal was charged under Sections 332, 333 and 395 read with 49, which meant that there was unlawful assembly and that the offences committed were in the prosecution of the common object of that unlawful assembly. Mr. Das submitted that the meeting was not organised by any of those associations with which Mr. Shankar Lal was associated, that Mr. Shankar Lal arrived when the meeting was actually going on, that the prosecution had not suggested that there was any unlawful assembly before Abdul Majid pointed to a C. I. D. man taking notes, that the prosecution had absolutely failed to establish any sort of arrangement between these accused persons which could be the foundation for a common object. Mr. Das further argued that there was nothing in the prosecution evidence to show that Mr. Shankar Lal showed approval or sympathy with Abdul Majid's speech. Mr. Das further urged that the charge framed was vague and that there was absolutely nothing in the first information and the *challan* to establish a case against Mr. Shankar Lal and that the subsequent facts of burning the paper and sending the pistol snatched from the inspector were tagged on to incriminate Mr. Shankar Lal.

"POLICE REPORTS WITHHELD."

Counsel then dealt with the sections and said that even assuming that Shankar Lal had been a member of an unlawful assembly, the beating of Imdadali could not have been an act in furtherance of the common object, which would have been to prevent C. I. D. agents from taking notes. Counsel referred to 20, Weekly Reporter, Subedali's Case and Madat Khan's Case, Punjab Records, 1887, and submitted that when something is done in pursuance of any common object every member cannot be held guilty of the offences committed unless everyone intended it or considered it likely. Mr. Das then said that it was a significant fact that 8 reports by police officers have been withheld and that five persons out of eight, who made these reports, have not been called. With regard to the approver, counsel said it was remarkable that this man was arrested on the 29th April and began making statements and it was proved that he finished his statement only on the 15th May and was discharged on the 16th.

With reference to the defence witnesses, counsel submitted that such respectable people as Dr. Ansari and Mr. Desai had deposed that Mr. Shankar Lal phoned them from the Congress office to come and save the situation.

The Court remarked that it accepted as true the fact of Mr. Shankar Lal's going to the Congress office.

After Mr. Das finished, the Court rose for the day. Messrs. Asaf Ali and Bose argue on behalf of the other accused.

LATER.

The remaining counsel argued the case on behalf of the other accused. The Public Prosecutor replied briefly. Mr. Das requested the Court to allow him a few minutes for reply, as fresh points had been brought in by the Public Prosecutor. He was allowed time which finally closed the case.

On Thursday last H. E. the Governor of Madras held a conference with officers and non-officials of t[illegible]ry district with a view to acquainti[illegible]imself with the scarcity conditions in the district.

FREARED RECRUDESCENCE OF INFLUENZA.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT IT.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S MEMORANDUM.

The following is the letter issued by the Department of Education (Sanitary) of the Government of India, dated 16th April last, on the question of the possible recrudescence of influenza, which is published for general information:—

"In view of the possibility of a recrudescence of influenza in India and with the object of assisting the local Governments and Administrations and Political Officers to meet any emergency which may arise, I am directed to forward 500 copies of a memorandum which has been prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in consultation with the Director, Medical Services, setting forth the opinions founded upon observations made during the pandemic of 1918 and contained in the world's medical literature and indicating in an abstract form the preventive measures against the disease which promise to give the best results in this country. . . . . ."

The following is the Memo: on Influenza prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, as stated above:—

MEMORANDUM. ON INFLUENZA.

During 1918, a peculiar and exceptionally widespread epidemic of Influenza appeared, which affected the inhabitants of practically every continent. This epidemic not only caused directly or, indirectly, a very large number of deaths which in India alone were computed to exceed five million, but left behind it a legacy of minor ailments with consequent national debility. The economic effect through the disorganization of trade cannot be estimated but must have been very great.

Although previously severe and worldwide epidemics have been known to occur, in none were the spread and mortality so alarming as in the epidemic of 1918. So far as it affected India, the epidemic of the summer months assumed a mild form of the disease. After an apparent departure, it re-appeared in a virulent and very fatal form during the autumn months and then seemingly disappeared at the end of the year. In fact this was not so, as small localized epidemics have occurred and sporadic cases have continued throughout the present year. As the experience of epidemics in England and elsewhere has been that recrudescences at intervals are liable to occur, it is highly desirable to be prepared for such an event in India.

With this object in view, this Memorandum has been prepared, which sets forth opinions founded upon the valuable observations made during the 1918 pandemic and contained in the world's medical literature, and which furnishes in the abstract a list of the preventive measures that promise to give the best results in India. It is not possible to say that even with the adoption of the suggested measures it will be possible to prevent the disease becoming epidemic, but it can safely be asserted that the observance of these rules will diminish the incidence of the infection.

The organism responsible for the epidemic of influenza has not been definitely identified, The weight of evidence still points, however, to the bacillus, called the bacillus of Pfeiffer being the cause: at all events it is intimately associated with the disease. Judging from clinical and epidemiological standpoints, the disease which appeared in India was identical with the last great pandemic of influenza which occurred in 1890-91. In the absence, however, of definite proof of the causal organism, this statement is a surmise although a probable one.

Influenza is a disease which exhibits an intense infectivity and an incubation period which is relatively very short, i.e., from 6 to 48 hours. It is commonly believed that the disease is spread by the infected secretions of the throat and nose of infected persons finding lodgment in the nose and throat of uninfected people. The commonest means by which this occurs is by coughing and sneezing, especially in confined spaces. Methods of prevention, then, will consist of preventing communication of infection by these channels.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

These measures may be considered from two standpoints.

—*Procedure recommended for Military, municipal, and other Adminis'rative, Bodies.*

It is realized that no legislative measures can be adopted in most communities and moreover since the limitation of an epidemic of this nature depends more upon individual than upon legal enactments, the following general recommendations are made.

A. *Education of the public with regard to such facts as the following:—*

(1) The golden rule is to keep fit and avoid infection as much as possible.

(2) The way to keep fit is to cultivate healthy and regular habits, take regular exercise, to eat good food, and to avoid fatigue, chill and alcholism. Healthy living does not of itself ensure against attack, but it makes the patient better able to withstand the complications which may kill.

(3) The earliest symptoms of influenza are usually those of a severe feverish cold: it is most infectious in the earliest stages; it is spread by discharges from the mouth and nose; it kills mainly by its complications and every person suffering from the disease, no matter of how mild a form, is a danger to others. For these reasons coughing, sneezing, spitting and hawking in public places are dangerous.

(4) It is not always possible to avoid infection, but the risks can be lessened by—

- (a) healthy living;
- (b) working and sleeping in well-ventilated rooms;
- (c) avoiding crowded gatherings and close ill-ventilated buildings, or carriages;
- (d) wearing warm clothing;
- (e) irrigating the nose with saline solution (see later);
- (f) wearing in certain instances a mask of prescribed pattern (see later).

(5) Do not lay too much emphasis upon drugs in the hope of preventing infection.

(6) Those attacked should—

- (a) go to hospital or go home, go to bed and keep warm;
- (b) call in a doctor, where possible;
- (c) occupy, if possible, a separate bedroom or a bed that is screened off from the the rest of the room;
- (d) when coughing or sneezing hold a handkerchief in front of the mouth, the handkerchief should be boiled or sterilized in antiseptics, or burnt if of paper. Similar attention should be paid to linen, etc., soiled by discharges, by persons suffering from common cold or catarrh, as it is undoubted that in apparently healthy communities the infective agents of influenza are frequently present in such persons.
- (e) Do not return to work, through a sense of duty, until convalescence is well established, and during convalescence be extremely careful to avoid chill which may induce a relapse or complications;
- (f) avoid meetings and places of entertainment for at least one week after the temperature has become normal.

Such education we believe should be made compulsory in all schools and colleges; the press might aid by giving publicity to such measures as are recommended for adoption.

B. The closing of meeting places, schools, colleges, cinema halls, dancing halls, skating rinks, churches, etc.—Regarding these measures universal recommendations cannot be made. The widespread depression in the minds of the general population during epidemic times must be remembered. Such depression may be a predisposing factor in the occurrence of the disease, and it is felt that if measures were passed such as closing all theatres and resorts of amusement, the effect on the public health might be worse than if nothing was done at all.

Again, take the instance of schools; if children were taken from well ventilated schools they might add to the congestion of already overcrowded houses. This matter must be left to individual localities to settle, bearing in mind that it is necessary to limit the number of unnecessary gatherings and that it is necessary to keep up the morale of the public. In this connection attention should be drawn to the dangers associated with travelling in cars and carriages. It is believed that a fertile source of the spread of infection occurs in overcrowded railway carriages, tram cars, etc. The prevention of overcrowding should especially be insisted on at such times and scrupulous cleanliness of carriages and cars be enforced. It is believed that much mischief was done in the last epidemic by the exodus from cities of panic-stricken populations, and facilities for such exodus should be prohibited.

C. *The wearing of face masks.*—Opinions are divided as to the efficacy of this measure: it largely depends upon their construction. The masks should be of very close woven muslin or gauze. Recent work in America would seem to point to a gauze with a mesh 44 by 40 to the inch; three to six layers of fine muslin should form the mask and they should be applied so as to cover the nose and mouth completely. The gauze is cut 8 inches wide and 23 inches long. Details of the method of manufacture are given in a footnote.*

The use of these masks should be made compulsory among nurses and attendants in hospitals which admit influenza patients and might be adopted in houses where cases of influenza are present, and among volunteers and others who come in contact with the sick. The wearing of a face mask, whilst having a certain protective action, exerts an educative influence upon the patients. Though it would be more reasonable for the patient to wear a mask, this is impracticable in view of further impeding respiration which already may be difficult.

As there is a small possibility that droplets of infective matter lodging in the eyes may give rise to the disease, the use of goggles by such attendants may also be recommended.

Another suggested use of face masks is by barbers, dentists, etc., whose occupation brings them into close contact with a number of persons, and who if incubating the disease may otherwise infect their clients.

D. *Isolation.*—It is feared that insistence upon isolation of influenza cases in India is impossible. For one thing there is not sufficient hospital accommodation. Every case, however, of influenzal pneumonia should be rigorously isolated as the germs present in post-influenzal pneumonia are themselves infectious, altogether apart from the causative organisms of influenza. Hospitals should attempt to separate uncomplicated influenzal cases from those suffering from secondary pneumonia.

E. *Sprays and Gargles.*—The use of disinfectant sprays and gargles is not recommended. Disinfectants are apt to remove the protective mucus of the throat and mouth; to cause irritation of the mucus membranes or lining membranes of these cavities and so predispose to the lodgment of infective material. They can hardly be used strong enough to be protective with out causing violent irritation.

The use, however, of a solution of common salt one teaspoonful to a pint or 20 ozs. might be productive of good results if used as a gargle or sniffed up the nose, as it will produce an excess of the normal secretions of the nose and throat and this leads to the washing-out of micro-organisms.

F. *Disinfection.*—With regard to the disinfection of infected rooms, it seems fairly established that ordinary cleansing with water, airing, and sunning effect as much good as the use of actual disinfectants. In addition as already suggested, all handkerchiefs, sheets and clothings recently soiled (within 48 hours, as drying kills the infective agent) should be boiled or otherwise sterilized.

The periodic disinfection on the above lines of public places, e.g., railway waiting rooms, trams, rolling-stock, dak bungalows, serais, etc., which in epidemic times may be taken to be infected, is also strongly recommended.

G. *Quarantine.*—A limited measure might be practised by local institutions such as resident colleges, schools, asylums and jails. A jail, for example, situated in an epidemic area might by rigid quarantine be reasonably certain of keeping out infection, or at least of delaying its appearance. There was evidence of the efficiency of this measure in certain jails in India during the last epidemic.

H. *Notification.*—Notification of all cases of influenza would be obviously impossible. A limited notification might, however, be adopted at ports; some value being likely to result from the notification of infected ships and the prompt removal to hospital of actual cases.

Notification of influenzal pneumonial is now compulsory in England and in Australia. This measure in India would only be possible amongst the military and in civil in large towns where the Municipal Acts already permit of the notification of all forms of infectious disease.

II.—PROPHYLACTIC VACCINATION.

A mixed vaccine has been prepared and will be available in India in moderate quantities. Until its efficacy or its non-efficacy is established, we can offer no authoritative statement as to the advisability of general prophylactic inoculation.

III.—MEASURES FOR ORGANIZED RELIEF.

(a) Local authorities should have ready lists of their requirements for doctors, nurses, the additional hospital staff required, such as sweepers, bhistis, etc., mask makers, motor cars, ambulance drivers and volunteers of all kinds necessary for the actual treatment of the sick; and have noted, as far as possible, the actual persons who could prove useful in various accessory capacities. A canvass of private cars which people are willing to lend as ambulances, might advantageously be made. Further, the names of volunteers for district visiting and localization of cases should be noted.

In this connexion too it would be well for municipalities and other local authorities to entrust the actual arrangements prior to an epidemic and preparatory for it, to some already organized body such as the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Nursing Association, as in addition to the above, hospital requisites must be obtained, e.g., beds, mattresses, etc. Lists of what are available should be made ready.

(b) Resources of men and material should be centralized under one central authority.

(c) The work of district visitors in a house-to-house canvass referred to under paragraph (a) above, should be co-ordinated. Valuable information would thus accrue as to the actual extent of the disease. These visitors should also be instructed as to the type of case and home which would justify home treatment being adopted, and when hospital treatment is necessary.

A central clearing house or a bed dispensary might be instituted in large towns and severe cases be transferred from these to the hospitals. Hospitals should be warned to admit only severe cases as their resources will be taxed to the uttermost.

(d) It is needless to say that all other public health organizations, such as vaccination and plague organization staff, etc., should be utilized for the various measures of influenza epidemic control.

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*The gauze 44 by 40 mesh is cut 8 inches wide and 23 inches long. The sides and one end are turned down one quarter inch. It is folded twice, the unturned end first, making a 7½ inch square. The opposite diagonal corners are cut off 1 inch and the raw edge is turned in one-half inch. It is stitched firmly all around. A 1 inch dart 1½ inches long is taken up at the middle of each side of the mask. A 14-inch tape is sewed on the opposite uncut corners. This mask has the advantage of covering the nose and mouth and in making the traction on the chin and not drawing on the nose and lips.

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INFLUENZA IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 4.

In the course of a letter to the press the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, says that during the last fortnight there has been an increase in the incidence of fever cases in the city and it appears to be due to the recrudescence of influenza. Considering the distress and suffering caused to the public during the last epidemic he warns the public so that they can readily adopt suitable prophylactic and curative measures.

be approached to this end."

BURMESE DEPUTATION SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 4.

The Burmese and the Karen deputation on political reforms sails by the Herefordshire for England. The former consists of three members, a barrister, a journalist and a school-master.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

A press communiqué states:—The Punjab Government has sanctioned, with effect from 1st April, 1919, an increase in the grade pay of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the following scale will be in force from that date:—Fourth grade Rs. 45 per mensem, 3rd grade Rs. 60 per mensem, 2nd grade Rs. 70 per mensem, 1st grade Rs. 80 per mensem, 2nd class senior grade Rs. 95 per mensem. 1st class senior grade Rs. 110 per mensem.

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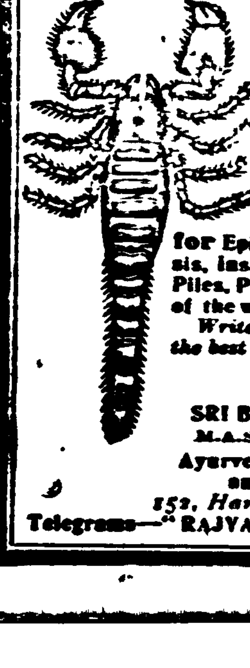

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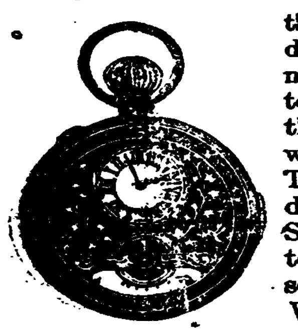

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SOME NEEDS OF KANARA.

(BY S. G. WARTY.)

The needs of Kanara, as of any other district, are many and various. Not of all these shall we have to speak here, but of these few and peculiar to Kanara, which being more or less constitutional, require to be immediately attended to, in order to stop those tendencies which retard the progress of the district.

Pressure on Land.

We have first to observe that 82 per cent. of the total area of Kanara is under forest and only 18 per cent., is cultivable area. As a result of this, the pressure on land is extremely high; the density of population per square mile of the cultivable area being 722, and the proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population being 674, the population supported by agriculture alone on each square mile of cultivable area comes to 487. If we work out figures in the same manner for each district we find that the pressure on land in Kanara is the highest in the presidency, the averago for the presidency being only 197 as against 487 in Kanara. It seems Government, have been very well apprised of this fact, for, in their reply to the interpellation of the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai in the last session of the Legislative Council, they say:—"The facts recorded in Chapter 1 of Volume VII, Part 1, of the Rport on the Census of India for 1911, indicate that the population depending on agriculture is larger per square mile of cultivable area in the Kanara district than in any other district of the presidency". Now the question arises, how is it that such an abnormally large proportion of the population finds its subsistence on the soil? It cannot be said that the soil in Kanara is of an exceptionally high quality. Those who live and cultivate the lands in Kanara know full well what kind of soil it is, and if any official confirmation is required, one has only to turn to the "Kanara Gazetteer," where he will find it stated that the soil is quite ordinary. No doubt, stories are told of the rich spice-gardens of Kanara, but they are extremely limited in area, being in fact about 6 per cent. of the whole cultivable area, and it appears they are not so well cultivated now as they used to be formerly, most of the owners having been involved in debt, and also because of the slump in the prices of their produce due to want of export facilities. Nor can it be said that Kanara has escaped any of those obstacles to successful agriculture which are prevalent in other districts. The indebtedness of the Kanara ryot is proverbial. As to the excessive subdivision and fragmentation of holdings, the district affords very many examples, the evil in fact being quite common. The Commissioner, S. D., in the Land Revenue Report for 1916-17, remarks, that in Kanara the survey numbers are being rapidly split up, and a very typical case of this nature regarding survey numbers 1 to 40 of Uppinpatana in Kanara taluka, has been mentioned and elaborately commented upon by Hon. Mr. Keatinge, in his exhaustible paper on "The Size of Land-holdings in the Bombay Presidency." Again, the evil of absentee-landlordism can be said to be prevailing in Kanara to a greater extent than elsewhere.

It cannot also be said that the methods of agriculture are in any respect superior to those prevailing elsewhere. If it were so, fully one-third of the cultivable area of the district would not be under fallow. A large fallow area is, according to Dr. Mann, "always a sign of backward agricultural methods, of insufficiency of manure, and generally of inadequate cultivation." If then all these explanations fail, are we to suppose that the population always remains half-starved and half-fed, and that there is chronic famine in Kanara? Without coming, however, to any such definite conclusion of an unpalatable character, it is sufficient for us for the present to admit that the situation is serious and demands immediate attention.

The remedy to this state of things is, in the words of Professor Gilbert Slater, to stop starving the Agricultural Detpartment and to stop starving the Industries Department. The liberal provision of 5 lakhs in the Budget for the Industries Department, in the very next of its creation, is a welcome sign of the earnestness of Government, and the appointment of Mr. R. D. Bell as the Director of Industries, leaves no doubt of their intention. We have every ground to believe that Mr. Bell will achieve the same success in his department which Mr. Ewbank has achieved in the Co-operative. It should be Mr. Bell's first duty to institute inquiries into the industrial conditions of those places where the pressure on land is unbearably high, with a view to re-suscitate and revive those small and cottage industries especially, which will give diversity of occupation to the cultivators and so far relieve the burdensome pressure on land.

As regards Agricultural Department, it is only feeling its way even at this late hour. Not until Rs. 15,000, from the Edward Memorial Fund collected in Kanara, were granted to Government for the purpose, could the Department see its way to open an experimental farm at Kumta. I believe non-official help to Government is given in Kanara more ungrudgingly and to a greater extent than elsewhere. Still things are much behind what they should be. The want of a veterinary surgeon for the coast-talukas is yet to be supplied. Effective measures fo the increase of food-production have yet to be adopted. Agricultural education to the cultivators in the district itself, has yet to be provided for. Moreover, the Agricultural and Revenue Detpartment are required to put their heads together and work hand-in-hand, to restore to the agriculturists of Kanara, those forest privileges which were so ruthlessly taken away by the Forest Department and which have been the life blood of agriculture in Kanara from time immemorial. It is to be noted that owing mainly to the efforts of Mr. Tupper, the present Collector, some privileges have been temporarily restored as a first instalment with a promise of more. It is entirely necessary in the interests of the people of Kanara that this wise policy introduced by Mr. Tupper should be continued even with greater liberality. Impartial critics cannot but think that the solution evolved by Mr. Tupper, best reconciles the interests of agriculture and forest, whatever short-sighted departmental zeal may say to the contrary.

Communications.

So far then as regards the extreme pressure of population on land. But the greatest factor that has contributed to the backwardness of the district, is the complete want of proper communications. The only communication that exists at present, is by coast-line cargo steamers which touch the ports of Kanara *once a week* during only 8 months of the year. The above-ghat talukas are entirely out of touch. Railways there are none. Free and rapid communication between the vaious parts of the district and with the outside world is thus debarred, and it is no wonder that, living as it were in seclusion, the district is backward politically and industrially. In fact, the Railway problem is *the* problem of Kanara. Signs, however, are not wanting of a better state of things coming to exist. Now that the survey of the Karhad-Ulva line has been sanctioned by the Government of India, we may rest assured that one day or other, the Konkan Coast railway will come to be a reality, and run through the coast talukas of Kanara. The Alnavar-Dandeli fortest railway of 19 miles is being completed. The line should be continued to Kadra to meet the sea and opened for general traffic. The survey for the Hubli-Sirsi railway is being made. The Commissioner Commissioner, S. D., holds high hopes of its usefulness to Kanara on its completion. We have grave doubts about it. We feel on the other hand that when this railway is opened, the large produce in spices, etc., which is now exported via Kumta and Tadri, will be diverted to Marmagoa via Hubli, to feed a foreign Portuguese port at the cost of our own.

The great project of the Karwar-Hubli Railway seemed at one time almost sure of success. Karwar has an excellent natural harbour. Ships from Aden can reach Karwar direct, one day earlier than Bombay, and with less consumption of coal. All the cotton of the Southern Maratha Country used to be exported via Karwar. But the Bombay merchants in those days opposed the project tooth and nail. They were naturally afraid that with such natural advantages, Karwar would soon be a rival to Bombay, and that their prosperity would disappear. The Secretary of State also encouraged the Hubli-Marmagoa line, thus helping to develop a foreign port to the complete ruin of Karwar and Kumta, the Indian ports. The question then received a quietus. Circumstances have vastly changed since then. Bombay has developed by leaps and bounds, so much so that the main problem of Bombay to-day is where to house her growing population. To divert some part of the unwieldy trade of Bombay to Karwar, is still as possible as it is desirable, if the Karwar-Hubli railway project is again taken up seriously in hand. It will relieve the pressure on Bombay, at the same time opening up a new port on the west coast. Karachi, Bombay and Karwar are the three ports of our presidency with excellent harbours. The two former have had more than their due. It is in the fitness of things that attention should now be directed to the development of the third great excellent harbour Karwar. Besides, sooner or later, Karwar will or must be a military station; and if there is an art of economic development as Professor Jevons says, there is or ought to be, it is expected of far-seeing statesmanship, to anticipate future developments and bring about the desirable result, not only in the interest of Kanara, but of the presidency as a whole.

Malaria.

Still another fact which arrests our attention as we deeply study the problems of Kanara, is the gradual decline in the population of the district. In 1901, the population numbered 454,490; in 1911, it decreased to 430,548, a drop of about 24.000 souls. The authors of the Census report of 1911, say that "the cause of this is malaria." Government realised it and Dr. Mhaskar was at one time appointed in connection with the same. What came of it at last, we do not know. It is however our constant complaint, that the large growth of the forests in the district is the cause of this malaria. Government however are not easily satisfied. In their reply to the Hon. Dr. Fernandes, in the last session of the Legislative Council, they said:—"In the case of the Kanara district, it has been represented that the increase of forest growth due to improved conservancy, has tended to make malaria more prevalent in the villages, near forest. The question, however, has not been submitted to expert investigation, and Government are not in a position to say how far the above representation is supported by facts." In answer to this, we have to state as follows. In the words of the authors of the Census Report of 1911, "all the talukas situated above the Sahyadries have declined, while the coast population has varied a few hundreds." To put the same statement accurately and in figures, while the decrease of population in the coast talukas during the decade is only 25 per cent., in the above ghat-talukas it is 13 per cent. It is also to be observed that the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate to a greater extent in the above ghat-talukas, than in the coast talukas. Coupled with this fact, we have to take into consideration that in the above ghat-talukas, forests comprise about 85 per cent. of the total area, whereas in the coast talukas the forest area is only 75 per cent. The obvious conclusion is that the greater is the forest, the greater is the malaria. Why, if Government can remember aright, in their resolution No. 1550, Revenue Dept. of 19th February, 1910, on the Forest Settlement of the Ankola taluka, they have themselves referred to the "deterioration of the climate, also due to the spread of forest"; and it was partly to prevent this deterioration of climate, that Government by that same resolution provided "to give more elbow-room to cultivation" even at the sacrifice of a little forest, though unfortunately this provision remained almost a dead letter, until last year Mr. Tupper, the present Collector, finally decided to partly at least carry out the intentions of Government. If, in spite of this clear logic of facts, Government are of opinion that the question requires to be submitted to expert investigation, then we respectfully beg to submit that delay is dangerous. It is no use waiting till another 25,000 are taken away by malaria. When a similar question regarding malaria in Sind was talked about in the last session of the Legislative Council, Government gave the Sind members assurance that immediate steps would be taken. Will they also take immediate steps regarding Kanara? And while their expert investigation is going on, they should issue strict orders that in the meanwhile all afforestation should cease. And from the point of view of medical aid, all possible facilities should be provided for the same in inland villages, by a more vigorous distribution of quinine and by starting more dispensaries in suitable places.

Such then are the needs of Kanara. Their consideration has been constantly shelved by each successive Government. The continued neglect almost amounts to injustice. What steps the Government of Sir George Lloyd will take to improve matters is a matter of deep significance to us. Meanwhile we wait with anxious trembling hope.

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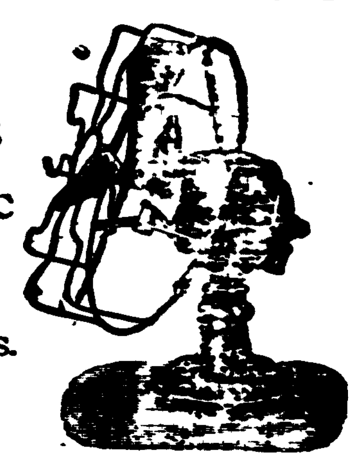

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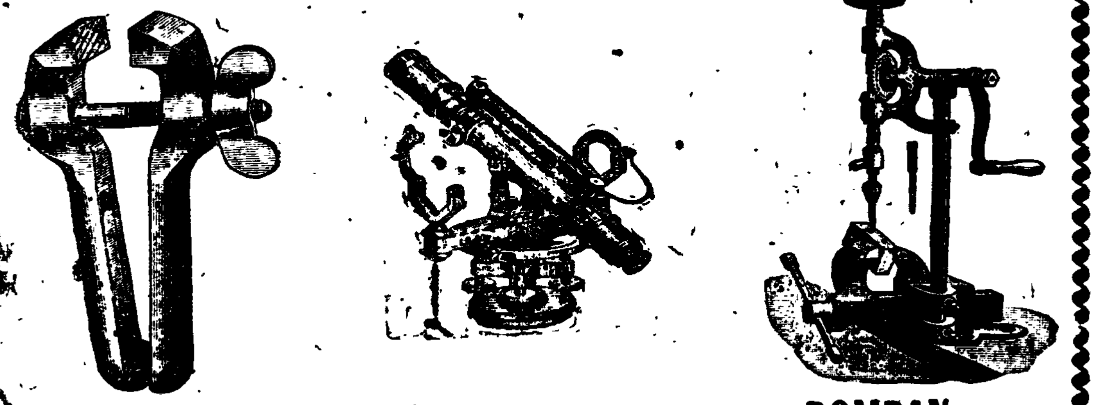

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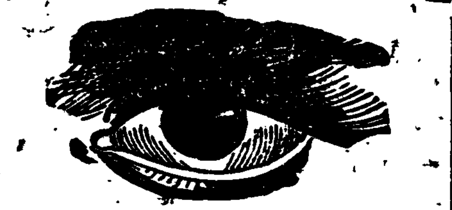

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